NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** October 27, 1934

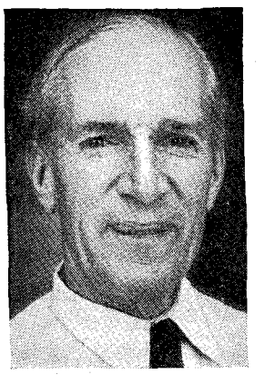
Sinclair Behind in *Digest* California Poll

Merriam Leading, in First Report, With 42,141 Votes; "EPIC" Plan Candidate Second With 17,284; Haight Third With 7,471

CALIFORNIA will be the most interesting State in the country on Election Day, November 6.

The nation-wide excitement created when Upton Sinclair, ex-Socialist and originator of the "EPIC" (End Poverty in California) plan, won the Democratic nomination for Governor on August 28 has been increasing steadily as Election Day approaches. The whole country is wondering who the next Governor of California will be.

Frank F. Merriam



Upton Sinclair

Acme

Raymond L. Haight

Therefore, THE DIGEST, following its policy of discovering and recording public sentiment on outstanding personalities and issues, decided that California would be a suitable place in which to take one of its famous polls.

It mailed nearly 700,000 ballots to individuals in every class and occupation of society, in every county and community of the State, asking each person who received a ballot to indicate his or her choice for Governor among the five candidates by marking a cross in a square opposite the preferred candidate's name. The names of the candidates were arranged on the ballot alphabetically and were as follows:

Sam Darcy, Communist; Milen C. Dempster, Socialist; Raymond L. Haight, Progressive-Commonwealth; Frank F. Merriam, Republican; Upton Sinclair, Democrat.

It will be noted that the figure of nearly 700,000, the number of persons polled by THE DIGEST in California, is about one-half of the total number of votes—1,383,846—cast in California's last election for Governor, in 1930.

The final results in THE DIGEST's California poll will be printed in THE DIGEST next week, when a geographical analysis also will be made showing the vote in each county of the State.

The first report on the poll appears in the table on this page. Needless to say, DIGEST readers will be interested primarily in discovering who is ahead and in noting the size of the vote cast for each candidate. Mr. Merriam is leading, with 42,141 votes, or 62.70 per cent. of the total number of votes tabulated in the first report. Mr. Sinclair is second, with 17,284 votes, or 25.72 per cent. of the total. Mr. Haight is third, with 7,471 votes, or 11.12 per cent. of the total.

It should be emphasized, however, that this is merely the first report. The standing of the candidates may, or may not, be different when all the ballots are tabulated, as they will be in the second and final report in the November 3 issue of THE DIGEST.

Meanwhile, these preliminary figures will arouse the interest, not only of California, but of the whole nation.

Many readers, noting the showings made by the two leading candidates, Mr. Merriam and Mr. Sinclair, in this DIGEST poll, will wish to compare them with the showings made by these same candidates in the Republican and Democratic primaries of two months ago.

The total number of votes in the Republican primary was 816,449. Of these ballots, 346,329, or 42.42 per cent., were cast for Mr. Merriam, while the remainder went to his three opponents, John R. Quinn, C. C. Young, and Raymond L. Haight. Mr. Haight is now running as the Progressive-Commonwealth candidate, and is third in the DIGEST poll. Mr. Haight, incidentally, won 84,977, or 10.41 per cent., of the total vote cast in the Republican primary.

The total vote in the Democratic primary was 842,200. Of these ballots, 436,220, or 51.80 per cent., were cast for Mr. Sinclair, while the remainder went to his eight opponents, George Creel, Justus Wardell, Milton K. Young, and five other candidates in the race.

No other political contest in the country has been as lively as that staged by Mr. Merriam, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Haight, the leading contenders, since their nominations in August.

Mr. Sinclair has made more than 150 speeches, calling upon the voters to cast their ballots for him and hence for his "EPIC" plan. Mr. Merriam has been urging his supporters to fight against "radicalism and Socialism." Mr. Haight has been campaigning as a middle-of-the-road candidate standing between Mr. Sinclair on the one side and Mr. Merriam on the other.

Some Democrats have bolted their party to support Mr. Merriam. Some Republicans have bolted their party to support Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Haight has attracted support from both parties. Hot words fill the air as charges and counter-charges are flung back and forth. Sinclair adherents say his "EPIC" plan will be the salvation of the State. Sinclair opponents reply that it has already caused a flight of capital from the State of California.

Into this California picture THE DIGEST now enters, to determine the sentiment of the people of the State themselves and to report it fully, without comment and without bias, well before Election Day.

First Report *Literary Digest* State-Wide Governorship Poll in California

Candidates	Party	Votes For	Percentage For
Sam Darcy	Communist	262	.39
Milen C. Dempster	Socialist	50	.07
Raymond L. Haight	Progressive-Commonwealth	7,471	11.12
Frank F. Merriam	Republican	42,141	62.70
Upton Sinclair	Democrat	17,284	25.72
	Total	67,208	

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Press Scans *Digest* "Recheck" Poll on Roosevelt Policies

Other Developments Preceding Election Are Beginning of Final Phase in California Political Situation and View of Many Business Men That Administration Is Swinging Right

OF important eleventh-hour developments preceding the national election of November 6 two were particularly notable last week.

One concerned the uncertain political situation in California, where Upton Sinclair, Frank F. Merriam, and Raymond L. Haight, the principal contenders, entered the final phase of their contest for the Governorship, Mr. Sinclair with the formal support of James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The other was the reaction to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S nation-wide, 65,000-ballot, "recheck" poll on the popularity of the Roosevelt Administration's acts and policies. The results of this poll were announced in the October 20 issue of THE DIGEST.

Another widely-noted development last week was the conviction of many business men that the Roosevelt Administration is taking steps to "restore confidence to business," tho they had previously believed that it was not. Concluding that the Administration had swung definitely, if slightly, toward the Right, they now pointed to the statement recently made in the Chamber of Commerce *Review* that "developments of the last fortnight have been widely interpreted as an indication of a willingness on the part of the Administration to give a greater measure of assurance to business in order to stimulate trade and employment."

Attitude Toward Business

Their new feeling as to the Administration's attitude toward business seems to stem from the President's "fireside" radio talk of September 30. In that speech, it will be recalled, he declared that he hoped to establish a "trial period of industrial peace" between employers and employees, and said that "we count, in the future as in the past, on the driving power of individual initiative and the incentive of fair private profit." Many business men were confident that the President would strengthen these assurances in his speech scheduled to be delivered before the American Bankers Association in Washington on October 24.

Indeed, they felt that the assurances had been strengthened already by several recent occurrences.

In the first place, they pointed out, the President has outlined a broad NRA policy under which industry would assume a greater degree of self-government, curbing its own "chiselers." Squaring with this was the Indianapolis speech of Donald R. Richberg, a dominant figure in the reorganized NRA, who declared that he was "genuinely opposed . . . to any form of Socialistic State control of industry."

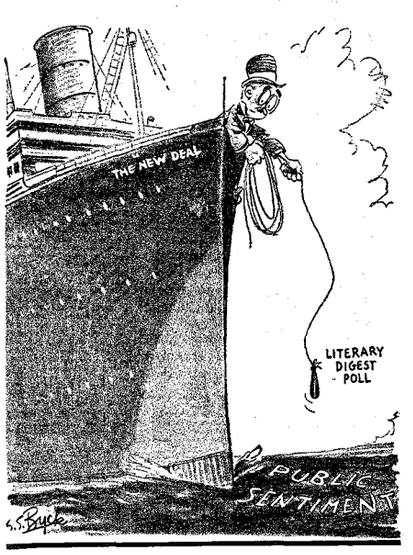
Furthermore, the President has conferred with a number of banking and industrial leaders in the past week or two and has created the impression that he is more than ever determined to absorb the unemployed by encouraging business expansion.

Another reassuring development, in the opinion of many business men, was the Treasury's recent call for the redemption of $1,870,000,000 worth of 4¼ per cent. Fourth Liberty bonds on April 15, 1935. The prevailing opinion in Wall Street, according to the New York *Times*, is that the Treasury has thus "given hostages to fortune that there will be no further devaluation of the dollar and no unorthodox methods of financing for at least six months."

It was noted, too, that, in his speech dedicating a veterans' hospital at Roanoke, Virginia, last week, the President, on the eve of the American Legion national convention in Miami, seemed to take a positive, if indirect, stand against further payment to veterans at this time, and declared that, in spending money for relief and recovery, "we must have due regard for the good credit of the Government."

The LITERARY DIGEST poll which aroused such wide-spread comment last week showed that 50.97 per cent. of those who voted in it now approved the Roosevelt administration's acts and policies, on the whole, to date, while 49.03 per cent. disapproved.

In his comment on the poll, Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared: "The LITERARY DIGEST poll shows that the people are fed up with 'ballyhoo.' They want results. They are not getting results."



Taking a Sounding
—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times-Union*

But, on the same day, Chairman Farley said: "I merely repeat what I have said before, that the Administration in the coming election will reach its highest point of victory, and that the Republican Party will be at its lowest ebb since the Civil War."

Merely to name the newspapers which commented on this DIGEST poll last week would be to make a list that would run off the page. It is possible to give extracts from only a very small proportion of the newspaper editorials on the subject.

The Philadelphia *Record*, Independent, but strongly in favor of the New Deal, was one of the few newspapers which found serious fault with the poll, declaring: "We can only regret that THE DIGEST has seriously injured its old reputation for accuracy and impartiality by issuing figures which seem calculated to mislead rather than inform the public." The comments of other newspapers follow:

The Hartford *Courant*, Republican, declared that "because the DIGEST polls have hitherto proved to be uncannily accurate, this falling-off of Roosevelt support should give Mr. James A. Farley cause for deep concern."

Comment on *Digest* Poll

One observation made by *The Daily Oklahoman*, Independent Democratic, was that "the poll just completed reveals that the New Deal's enemies must win the support of just 97/100 of one per cent. of the voters in order to command the support of one-half the voters."

In the opinion of the Boston *Herald*, Republican, the results of this DIGEST poll "will astound even opponents of the Roosevelt Administration."

To the New York *Times*, Independent Democratic, "The LITERARY DIGEST poll is only a little 'straw' in the wind, but it is blowing in a definite and even ominous direction."

The Kansas City *Star*, Independent, thought that the DIGEST poll, "while interesting, was of too limited an extent to be conclusive," but added that "the change in sentiment shown in the new poll may be fairly taken as reflecting disappointment in the effect of New Deal policies in producing economic improvement, or apprehension for the future."

The Fremont (Neb.) *Tribune*, Republican, sounded a whimsical note. "Not since the preelection poll of 1928," it said, "has it been possible for a Republican writer to derive any degree of satisfaction from a LITERARY DIGEST poll. The burden of proving that such polls are unfair, inaccurate, prejudiced, and unethical, now shifts to the shoulders of Democratic editorial writers."

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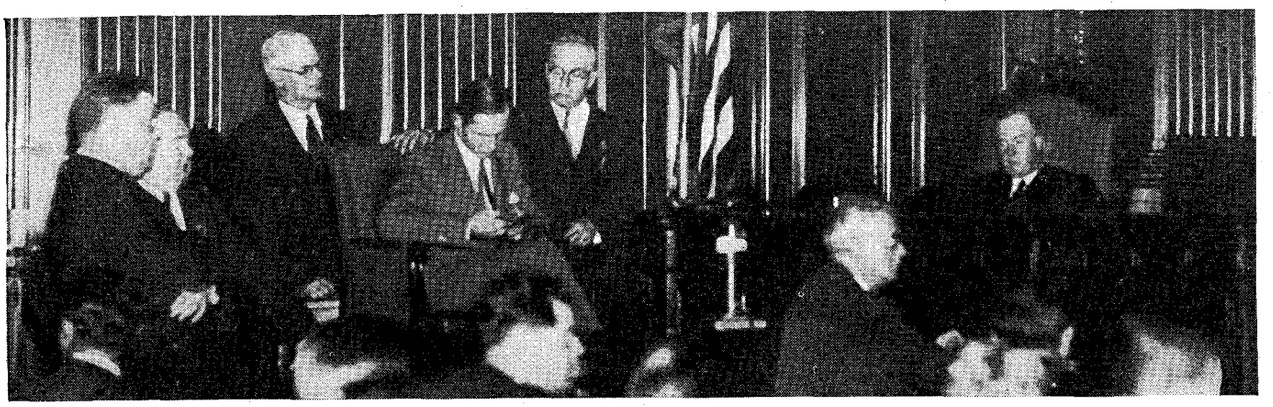
New Jersey Ready to Try Hauptmann

Suspect in Lindbergh Case Extradited as Hunterdon County Prepares for What May Prove to Be the Most Sensational Criminal Trial in the Country's History



Wide World

Bruno Richard Hauptmann on the stand at his extradition hearing in the Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York

THE State of New Jersey began preparations this week to try Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. It appeared likely the trial would begin early next month unless the defense succeeded in having it postponed.

Attorney-General David T. Wilentz of New Jersey succeeded in his efforts to extradite Hauptmann after the latter's attorney, James M. Fawcett, had put his client's case before the Appellate Division in New York, where Hauptmann had been indicted for extortion.

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David T. Wilentz, Attorney-General of New Jersey

Hauptmann was taken to the Hunterdon County Jail at Flemington, New Jersey, after the Appellate Division had ruled on October 19 that the State of New Jersey had both direct and circumstantial evidence that Hauptmann was in that State at the time of the kidnaping which took place between 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock on the night of March 1, 1932.

Mr. Wilentz said that the prosecution has completed its case against the German carpenter who was arrested last month after a two-and-a-half year search for the kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby. Hauptmann was to be arraigned late this week.

The initial fight of Hauptmann against the New Jersey extradition order previously signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman at Albany, took place early last week before Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer of the Bronx. Justice Hammer ruled that New Jersey might extradite Hauptmann to try him for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. He held that Hauptmann had failed to prove he was not in New Jersey the night the child was abducted. Fawcett immediately appealed the ruling.

At the hearing before Justice Hammer, Hauptmann, apparently still cool and in absolute control of his emotions, inspected the fourteen ransom letters received by Colonel Lindbergh and denied that he had written any of them. He swore he never saw Millard Whited, New Jersey logger, who told of having seen him face to face near the Lindbergh home on two occasions a few days before the baby was abducted.

At the same *habeas corpus* hearing, Albert S. Osborn, noted handwriting expert, testified that the hand which wrote Hauptmann's automobile license applications and a promissory note made out by Hauptmann, also wrote the ransom notes. The expert pointed out numerous handwriting characteristics which he said made his conclusion "reasonably certain."

Osborn's testimony indicated that the prosecution's most important point against Hauptmann would center in his handwriting. This issue has decided many of the country's most famous criminal trials.

Whited, in identifying Hauptmann as the man he saw near the Lindbergh home, denied that newspaper photographs had influenced him. The defense summoned three Hopewell residents who characterized Whited as a man with a bad reputation for veracity and honesty.

Hauptmann's chief defense at the *habeas corpus* hearing in the Bronx was that he had had dinner with his wife and had taken her home on March 1, 1932. Not until Justice Hammer had ruled that New Jersey might extradite Hauptmann was it publicly revealed that two men would vouch for the fact that the German carpenter had worked in New York all day on March 1 and on March 2, 1932. This belated evidence was expected to strengthen the case for the defense more than anything that had been revealed previously.

Joseph M. Furcht, an investigator for the New York City Department of Public Welfare, and E. V. C. Pescia, head of an employment agency in New York, gave out the important new evidence.

Furcht said he had records showing that Hauptmann went to work for him (Furcht was a construction superintendent at the time) as a carpenter on March 1, 1932, and worked from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M. that day and all the next day. Pescia said he sent Hauptmann to the construction job for employment to begin March 1. Hauptmann had said at the hearing that he could not remember whether he worked March 1 or spent the day at an employment agency waiting for a job. He testified that he went home to the Bronx in the evening about 7 or 7:30 o'clock, called for his wife, then working as a waitress in a restaurant, had dinner with her there, and then went home with her for the night.

Wide World

Albert S. Osborn, handwriting expert

Attorney-General Wilentz said he did not consider these statements as "important to either side."

At the same time he revealed that New Jersey continued to regard the handwriting evidence as strong enough to prove beyond doubt that Hauptmann was the actual kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby.

Meanwhile preparations for the murder trial went ahead in the century-old courthouse at Flemington for what may prove to be the most sensational criminal trial in the history of the country. Accommodations for 117 reporters have been made and additional accommodations were expected to make room for a total of 130 reporters.

The rôle which science is playing in checking the kidnaping "racket" is told on page 43.

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Following Through With the News

Morro Castle: The Public Works Administration has allotted $130,000 to the Navy Department for removing the burned hulk from the New Jersey shore off Asbury Park to a dry-dock in New York to determine whether it can be reconditioned into a naval tender.

The report of the Board of Local Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service placed the total number of dead at 110, with fourteen missing.

Acting Capt. William F. Warms was censured and charges of negligence were filed against him and four of his officers by two members of the Department of Commerce board which investigated the burning of the vessel.

* * * *

Rescue at Sea: Capt. George Fried of the United States liner *Washington*, hero of many rescues at sea, brought his ship into New York harbor last week after saving five men from an air-plane which dived into the ocean 600 miles out. One man, an aviation mechanic, was lost. The air-plane had been chartered by a news film company to meet the ship and rush back pictures of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. Circling the liner, it skimmed the water, struck a wave and was wrecked. Despite the heavy sea a life-boat was put over. The officer in charge called for volunteers to swim with a line to the wreck. Every man of the eight in the boat responded, but before any could be delegated two had jumped overboard and were swimming to the plane.

* * * *

World's Fair: Chicago will close its Century of Progress Exposition at midnight on October 31, with the satisfaction of having staged the most expensive world's fair and made it a success. The total attendance is estimated at 35,000,000. Ninety-four per cent. of the $10,000,000 fair bonds will be repaid, and, possibly, the entire issue.

* * * *

Anniversary: Monday, October 29, will be the fifth anniversary of the great Wall Street collapse and the "official" beginning of the depression. After nearly two weeks of steady shrinkage in October, 1929, marked by two especially black days—October 24 and 28—the bottom fell out on the 29th. Total dealings on that day exceeded 16,000,000 shares, with a total loss in estimated market value of all securities of $15,000,000,000. The panic was on.

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Air-Race: In the MacRobertson $50,000 prize air-race from Mildenhall, England, to Melbourne, Australia, the sandy-haired Briton, Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott, and his co-pilot, Capt. T. Campbell Black, also of the British air-force, in a De Havilland Comet plane, were hours ahead of their nearest competitors when they landed at Darwin, Australia, on Monday.

Administration Plans Public-Works Expansion

The Substitution of Work-Relief for Direct Relief to the Unemployed Is to Be Sought Through Self-Liquidating Projects

Further expansion of the Federal housing plans and the preparation of a vast work-relief plan for decreasing direct relief by substituting socially useful work of a self-liquidating character and centering about housing, were outlined in dispatches from Washington last week.

Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins declared at his press conference on October 19 that twelve rural-industrial communities, housing from 150 to 700 families each, would be constructed immediately with relief funds in different sections of the country, and that plans had been made for forty more such projects for which funds were not immediately available.

The public-works projects which the Administration is now preparing for submission to Congress in January will attempt to absorb as many unemployed as possible and will include slum clearance, subsistence homesteads, and rural rehabilitation.

Not to Renew CWA

In this, officials believe they have found the answer to the problem of rising relief expenditures, as these projects would be self-liquidating investments and would greatly reduce Federal expenditures in that direction.

In his press conference, Relief Administrator Hopkins declared that the CWA would not be renewed this winter. He added that he was convinced that each of the twelve communities which would be built at this time "will be self-liquidating." It has not yet been decided whether or not the relief-built homes will be sold to the occupants or leased to them, but he indicated that in any case the cost would be extremely low.

He pointed out that a house and a ten-acre tract at the rural-industrial community of Red House, West Virginia, cost only $1,600. At the present time, 150 small houses are under construction there and 200 more are planned for that community. He also pointed out that houses were being erected in Arkansas at a cost of between $650 and $900 each. All rural projects built with relief labor and relief funds will be occupied by families taken from relief rolls. Speed is a great factor in this project, as the houses can be built in fifteen days.

Washington officials revealed last week that various methods of work-relief were being tested in a "laboratory" stretching over the country.

It was also revealed by Mr. Hopkins that a number of industries were interested in erecting plants in the vicinity of these new housing projects and would furnish work for the inhabitants.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, declared at a conference that he could make use of between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 in housing projects, including slum clearance and low-cost housing in the big cities. Another part of the program which is being considered and which may form a major part of the work-relief program is the grade-crossing elimination work and this is being studied.

Treasure-Seekers Arrested

The ownership of the tiny island of Cocos, more than 300 miles southwest of Costa Rica, sovereignty over which has long been claimed by that country, was questioned last week when members of a British treasure-hunting expedition hoisted the British flag on the island. Eighteen members of the treasure-hunting expedition were arrested, as a result, by fifty Costa Rica National Police who set out from the mainland on October 13 for that purpose. Valuable equipment belonging to the expedition was confiscated. No resistance by members of the expedition was shown.

The treasure on the island is estimated to be worth more than $60,000,000 and the members of the treasure-hunt were in the field as representatives of the Treasure Recovery Company, Ltd.

The dispute with Costa Rica grew out of a statement in the company's prospectus which questioned Costa Rica's sovereignty over Cocos Island. The directors of the company were convinced that there was some doubt about the ownership of the island, an opinion which arose out of an error on the part of the company's solicitor.

The treasure-seekers set out from England on the 600-ton twin screw vessel *Queen of Scots* about two months ago. Upon their arrival they hoisted the British flag.

The Costa Rican Foreign Minister announced early this month that the expedition was unauthorized and illegal. He declared that his country had a long-standing claim of ownership and it proposed to establish a penal colony there.

British authorities declared that they would not push claims to the island.

An American Trade Proposal

A marked improvement in world trade conditions was predicted if the leading commercial nations would adopt the spirit of team-work in redrafting their monetary and trade policies as suggested by the United States Government at the meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Among other things, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* pointed out, the memorandum indicated the advisability of international monetary co-operation.

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Mass-Suicide Threat as a Strike Weapon

The Struggle of Twelve Hundred Hungarian Miners for More Work and Pay Focuses the World's Attention on the Plight of Labor in the Depression

IN the long history of industrial strikes none has compelled popular attention as has the struggle of the 1,200 Hungarian miners for higher pay and a longer wage-week. For more than 100 hours the Pecs miners entombed themselves in the black depths, refusing to come up until their demands had been met. Mass suicide was the alternative they offered to their employers.

The men who had been working in the Pecs mine, located in southwestern Hungary, not far from the Yugoslav border, and about 175 miles southwest of Budapest, had been getting $2 a week for two days' work. They wanted $3.50 a week and a longer working week.

After five days of self-inflicted imprisonment, they emerged, following a compromise with the company which owns the mine, the Danube Steam Navigation Company, an Austrian concern in which British banking interests are prominently represented. The compromise included a promise to the miners of a bonus of $3 each, if they worked throughout the winter, and, instead of an 8 per cent. wage-cut, a Christmas bonus of the same amount.

As the miners staggered into the sunlight, their clothes in tatters, many of them without shoes, they were offered food which they devoured. Some of them were brought out on stretchers. Others could not be moved, and were left lying on the coal. One hundred and ten were rushed to hospitals.

When the Miners Emerged

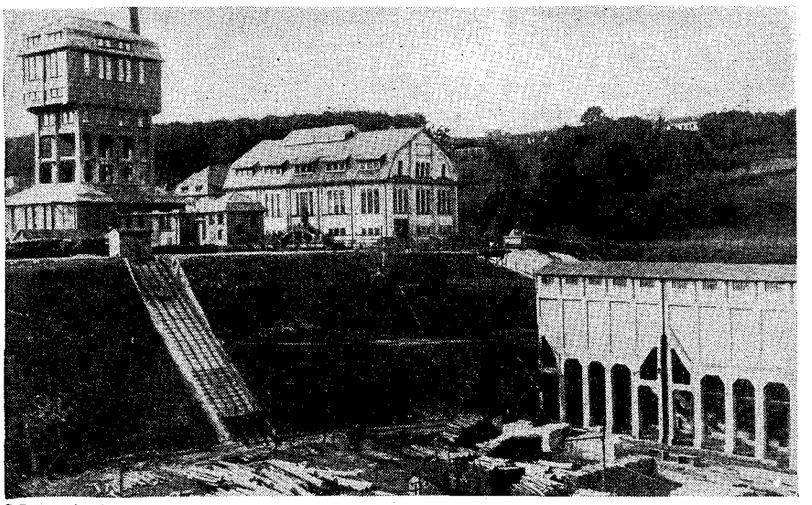
Wives and children greeted the men as they emerged from the pit. Lajos Molnar, seventy-two-year-old miner, who said he had been digging coal for fifty-eight years, described the plight of the men:

"The pangs of hunger maddened us to such an extent that we ate leather belts, and gnawed at shoes. We couldn't even have the mercy of sleep because the corridors of the pits are so narrow that we were forced to stand up on each side of the corridor."

At the same time the company issued a statement denying there had been any hunger strike, and asserting that quantities of food had been discovered in the mine.

After the miners had had time to confer about the compromise, they declared they had accepted it "because we didn't know what we were doing." As a mark of sympathy for this group, 3,000 other Hungarian miners refused to go to work late last week. This was only a "sympathy strike," and took place on the surface.

The 1932 census shows 45,780 mine-workers in Hungary, and it is estimated the present number is approximately the same. The average hourly wage for coal-diggers is about nineteen cents at the present rate of exchange. The miners at Pecs work only two days a week, and average thirty pengoes (a pengo is selling for approximately thirty cents at current exchange) monthly with family allowances. Such limited work-weeks, according to the United Press Budapest correspondent, are not common in other Hungarian mines.



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The pit-head of the mine in Pecs, Hungary, where the "suicide strike" occurred

The new Hungary, a monarchy without a king—Admiral Horthy is Regent—never has accepted in spirit the Treaty of Trianon whereby her territory was curtailed by 68 per cent., and her population decreased by 59 per cent. The Hungarian program aims at an extension of Hungary's frontiers to bring in the Magyars of Czechoslovakia and the Banat, the setting up of an autonomous Transylvania, and plebiscites to determine the future of the Croats in Yugoslavia, the Austrians of the Burgenland, and the Ukrainians of Eastern Czechoslovakia. This political situation has largely aggravated the economic so that many observers attribute Hungary's discontent, economic and political, to the close confines of her boundaries drawn up for her by the Allied Powers. An agrarian country, Hungary has had to turn to industry to support her heterogeneous masses.

The strike at Pecs was a reflection of this dissatisfaction. The owners of the mine said general economic conditions did not allow it to employ miners more than two days a week, or to pay more than $2.

Pecs is the most important city in Trans-Danubia. Its coal output increased steadily until the depression. Since then it has been difficult for the companies to market their output.

Essentially an agricultural country, there are many unionized trades in Hungary. The mining-trade unions are the strongest relatively, altho they are weak compared with the unions here and in England.

Altho the recent strike at Pecs was the first of its kind, there have been many other walkouts in Hungary. In 1924, 35,000 miners walked out in a general strike for five weeks, and won. Since 1920, the mines have been under military supervision, a policy requested by the miners themselves to prevent Communist agitation.

The Danube Steam Navigation Company, which owns the Pecs mine, authorized a £300,000 loan in 1922 to pay off debts and to erect miners' colonies. The bonds were bought by British banking interests. The miners live in company-owned quarters, similar to those in many mill-towns in the southern part of the United States.

American *vs.* Hungarian Wages

With the wages paid Hungarian miners, the figures of the United States Board of Labor Statistics offer an interesting comparison. In July, 1934, anthracite miners throughout this country averaged $16.57 a week and soft-coal workers averaged $20.43. The American miners work an eight-hour day, five days a week. Taking into account the different standards of living here and in Hungary, the Hungarian miners at Pecs, if they receive $3 a week for a two-day week, make the equivalent in United States currency of $8 a week.

Criticizing the American newspapers for their "under-play" of the Hungarian miners' story, Heywood Broun, New York *World-Telegram* columnist, pointed out that the papers printed twenty columns on the Lindbergh case, and one on the Hungarian miners.

"Within my memory," said Mr. Broun, "there has been no situation which duplicates the heroic struggle of the miners of Pecs." He went on to say that when "a wage-scale in any land gets down to $2 a week I have a strong feeling that all men are brothers."

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Who Will Win the Mid-Term Elections of 1934?

An Analysis of Political Contests Since 1884, When the Democrats Came Into Power for First Time After Civil War, Shows There Is No Sure Basis for Forecast

By Roy Malcom

IT was just fifty years ago this year, in 1884, that the Democratic Party came into Executive power for the first time after the Civil War. In this span of fifty years Democratic Presidents have held office for eighteen years, counting 1934 the second for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, while the Republicans have occupied the White House for thirty-two years.

It is in the mid-term elections of this year, however, that the American public is interested just now. The "dopesters" and prophets are scanning the political skies for signs of Democratic and Republican fortunes in the coming November elections. While history does not repeat itself, many politicians find comfort in the events of past years. They are particularly fond of pointing to the mid-term elections as indications of party success or failure two years later.

What Statistics Show

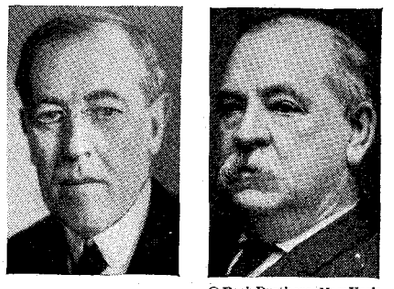
Other prophets attempt to figure out the mid-term elections by reference to the Presidential election held two years previously. While statistics available on the questions considered in this brief account are not authentic in every detail, on the whole, the figures given here are fairly accurate. In a number of elections, both Presidential and mid-term, the injection of third-party candidates has caused some confusion, but, in the main, the contest has been a two-party one.

Looking back over the last fifty years one finds that the Democrats carried the House of Representatives in Presidential years in 1884, 1892, 1912, and 1932. In the mid-term elections held two years after these Presidential elections, the party had victories in the House in 1886 and 1914, while in 1894 it lost the majority elected in 1892.

The Democratic Party was able to muster enough votes in Presidential elections in the period under consideration to give it a majority in the Senate in 1892, 1912, 1916, and 1932. In the three mid-term elections held, thus far, after these victories, the party lost its majority in 1894, and 1918, but retained its lead in 1914.

The Republican Party carried the House in the Presidential elections of 1888, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1920, 1924, and 1928. It was able to retain these majorities in the mid-term elections held two years later in 1898, 1902, 1906, 1922, 1926, and 1930, while losing a majority in 1890 and 1910.

The Republicans elected enough Senators in Presidential elections to give them a majority in 1884,



© Pach Brothers, New York

Woodrow Wilson (left), and Grover Cleveland

1888, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1920, 1924, and 1928. They maintained a majority in mid-term elections two years later in 1886, 1890, 1898, 1902, 1906, 1910, and 1922. In 1926 and 1928 they elected forty-eight each time, one-half of the total number of ninety-six. The Republicans won back a majority in 1894, lost in 1914, and won again in 1918.

In only one election when the Democrats elected a President did the party fail to elect enough Senators to give it a majority. This was the election of 1884.

In only one Presidential election since 1884 has the party that elected a President failed to elect a clear-cut majority to the House. This occurred in 1916, when Woodrow Wilson was reelected President. But neither did the Republicans have a majority in this election; the balance of power, lay with a group of third-party men.

Turning to the mid-term elections in this period of fifty years one finds some basis for the prophecies alluded to in the opening paragraphs. On the other hand, these elections do not constitute an infallible index of what will take place in the Presidential elections two years later. The Democratic Party gained control of the House in the mid-term elections of 1882, 1886, 1890, 1910, and 1914. In the Presidential elections held two years later a Democratic candidate was elected in 1884, 1892, 1912, and 1916. In other words, in four out of five mid-term elections in the last fifty years where the Democrats have elected a majority to the House, the results pointed to a victory two years later.

The Democrats elected a majority to the House in the mid-term election of 1886, but lost the Presidency in 1888. In the mid-term election of 1930 the Democrats elected 216 to the House, the Republicans 218, and the Farmer-Labor Party one. This gave the Republican Party a bare majority, but the Democrats cut the majority of their opponents of 268, elected in 1928, to 218 in 1930. Two years later, 1932, the Democrats elected a President by a big majority.

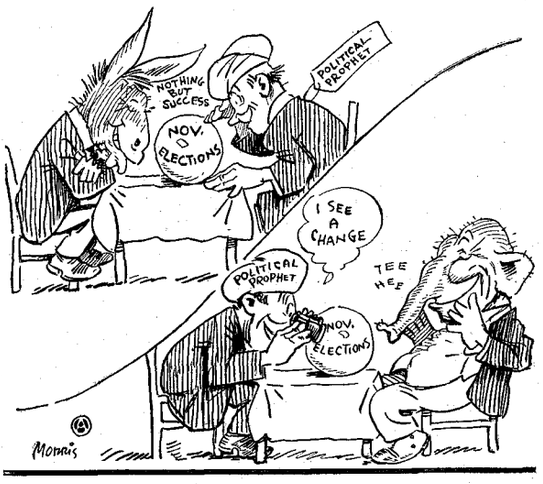
Seven Out of Eight

The Republican Party gained control of the House in the mid-term elections of 1894, 1898, 1902, 1906, 1918, 1922, 1926, and 1930. In the Presidential elections held two years after these dates the party elected its candidate in 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1920, 1924, and 1928. Thus the Republican Party was successful in seven elections out of eight; the exception was the so-called "landslide" for the Democrats in 1932.

In the mid-term elections to the Senate the Democratic Party was successful with a clear-cut victory only once in this whole period of fifty years, electing in 1914 enough Senators to bring their total up to fifty-six, the total membership of the Senate being ninety-six. The elections of 1926 and 1930 resulted in giving the Democrats a membership of forty-seven in the Senate, the Republicans forty-eight, and the Farmer-Labor Party one, in each election. There was, then, only one mid-term election in this whole period when the Democrats were successful in winning a majority in both Houses, namely, that of 1914. Two years later the party reelected Woodrow Wilson President.

In the period under discussion the clear-cut victory of the Republicans in mid-term elections to both Houses in the years here given were forerunners of success in the Presidential elections following two years later, namely, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1920, and 1924. While the

(Continued on page 39)



Busy Day for the Political Crystal-Gazers

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service

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Topics of the Day

Russian Galoshes At Bar of Justice Before five judges, a solemn court trial in Moscow found a pair of much too shiny galoshes guilty on a charge of "being of inferior quality," and the defendant was sentenced—to be improved. Tacked onto the bar of justice was a red banner displaying the slogan, "Soviet galoshes must be the best."

Surely there is a field here for our already overworked courts. Lawyers in America complain they can not get enough cases to earn their board and keep. If we prosecuted all products which failed to fulfil the buyer's interpretation of advertising matter, the courts would be sufficiently busy.

The Russian prosecutor charged that high quality galoshes were made for the export trade; that inferior articles were sold to the unsuspecting comrades. That sounds like the sort of complaint heard when "Yankee trading" was a cliché.

However, the Russians seem to have opened a field for the judiciary branch of the Government. The courts might begin with the fair weather report on the days that it rains.

* * * *

Utopian Society Points a Trend As the country's chief propagandist during the World War, George Creel, journalist and politician, proved his knowledge of the art of influencing public opinion. He will be listened to respectfully, therefore, when he describes how the Utopian Society is influencing opinion to-day.

The Society was organized early this year in California, where Upton Sinclair defeated Mr. Creel for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Since then, according to Mr. Creel, it has gained more than 500,000 members, and has spread through fifteen States. "I have no doubt that it will spread throughout the country," he said.

The Utopians are a secret society, and, consequently, it is difficult to learn all their objectives. It is said, however, that they swear allegiance to the Constitution, and propose to change it by orderly, legal methods until they have established an economic system on the principle of production for use, rather than for profit. Their fundamental ideal is economic security for everyone. Evidently they would tax private wealth out of existence, and set up an "Effort Money" currency system based on human labor. Every able-bodied person would work between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, and, thereafter, retire. No one could hoard his "effort money," or transfer it, except for goods and services. The poor would be rich, say enthusiastic Utopians, and the rich richer.

It sounds fantastic, of course. But, whatever else it is, the growth of the Society is an indication of the people's present interest in economic problems, and of their eagerness to achieve a greater degree of economic security. No matter what becomes of the Utopians, that interest and eagerness seem to have come to stay.

* * * *

Tale of Two Cities In Murder Records Chicago officials seem cheerful as they issue figures to show that crime in their city is on the decline. Contrasting the periods from January 1 to September 30 in 1933 and 1934, they point out that about 11,000 fewer motor-cars were stolen this year than last year, that there were approximately 1,600 fewer robberies and twenty-five fewer murders. Needless to say, this represents a step in the right direction, but the figures, especially the murder figures, nevertheless give one pause. There were 285 murders in Chicago in the January-September period last year, and 260 this year.

Plainly Chicago, with its population of 3,400,000, has a long way to go before it rivals the record of London, with its population of nearly 8,000,000. In May, of this year, Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, revealed in his annual report that there had been only twenty-one murders during the year in London. Incidentally, only one of the twenty-one remained unsolved.

When Chicago duplicates that record it will have done something to boast about. Meanwhile, the best one can say is that its number of murders, tho shocking enough in all conscience, is not quite so shocking as it has been in the past.

* * * *

Kansas to Follow Maine's Example? In November, 1880, the citizens of Kansas went to the polls and voted to insert a dry amendment into their State Constitution. Thus Kansas became the first State to write prohibition into its Constitution, just as Maine was the first to go dry by law.

Wet agitation in Kansas from that time on was worse than futile. Its only effect was to make the Legislature sharpen the teeth in the law to enforce the State Amendment. Kansas and Maine came to be regarded as prohibition's strongholds.

Then, last year, Maine voted for the repeal of the dry amendment to the Federal Constitution, last month it voted for the repeal of the dry amendment to its own Constitution, and one stronghold crumbled.

Whether the second will crumble will be determined on November 6. On that date Kansas voters will cast their ballots for and against the prohibition amendment to their Constitution in the first test of public sentiment on it since 1880. Will Kansas—Kansas of all States!—go wet next month after half a century of dryness? If the question sounds preposterous, remember what happened in Maine.

Resurrection? Science Replies Dr. Robert E. Cornish's proposal to try to restore life to a convict legally executed has raised some fine points in law and theology. The California scientist has succeeded in reanimating dead dogs, but only to the extent of mechanical reaction.

An attempt to revive a person lawfully executed would not be legal, in the opinion of Judge Andrew A. Bruce, of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, a noted student of social problems.

"Common sense," he said, "would deny the legality of any proposal to throw a convicted murderer, for instance, back onto society."

In Denver, the discussion took a theological turn. The reverend gentlemen were divided as to whether the soul would be restored to one who had made the return trip from the Stygian shores.

One held that the soul left the body at the moment of death, and was not returned until Judgment Day, and that an attempt at restoration of life would be an interference with Divine law. Another maintained that if a person were only "medically" dead, it would be right to revive him, since "the Catholic Church teaches that the soul may remain in the body three hours after apparent death."

With reference to the miracles recorded in Holy Scripture, it was agreed that they restored the soul with the body and were performed by Divine power, which no ordinary mortal ever would be able to exercise.

People apparently dead from drowning or electric shock have been revived. The question remains whether they actually were dead. Effort at "resurrection" might be limited to "deaths" by accident.

* * * *

Ponzi's Complaint and Insull Trial Charles Ponzi, the "money wizard," deported by the United States after serving a term in prison for relieving the gullible of their savings, arrived recently at Naples complaining that he had been "a piker." "My trouble," he was quoted as saying, "was that I was 'a piker.' I should have sided with the big fellows—then I would have become a big man instead of what I am."

It happened that in the immediately adjacent column to this item of news in the New York *Herald Tribune* appeared an account of the Insull trial at Chicago and the Government's accusation that Insull had saddled upon his stockholders a loss of $56,000,000 suffered in his luckless "war" with Cyrus Eaton.

Whatever Mr. Insull may have been he was not a "piker." Is it he that Mr. Ponzi envies?

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Lillian R. Sire, labor mediator, who makes a specialty of collecting wage-claims for workers, is described by her associates as "a pint-sized, red-headed Nemesis of fly-by-night employers." During ten years as head of a pioneer "poor man's court"—the Bureau of Labor Welfare of the New York Department of Labor—she has recovered nearly $800,000 for working men and women of the State, denied payment by employers of just claims for wages. The claims ranged from seventy-five cents to $75. Mrs. Sire also inspects labor and construction camps. She was born in New York, educated in a Montreal convent, studied law at New York University.

Leeds and Hochfelder

James Andrew Moffett, Federal Housing Commissioner, left Princeton to become an office boy at $12.50 a week, rose to a $100,000-a-year vice-presidency in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, now is hammering away at a job of which he said at first: "I don't know much about it, but I think I'll learn." His associates agree that he is learning. He is suave, frank, patient. Trim and athletic at forty-nine, he likes golf, swimming, yachting. A few years ago he frustrated an extortion plot, when two youths threatened to kidnap his daughter, and her fiancé, by landing the criminals in prison.

Drawn by S. Robles, Washington *Post*

What's the Name, Please?

Ailshie—non-partizan candidate for Idaho Supreme Court—not *she*, but *shy: ail-shy.*

Brandeis—of United States Supreme Court—not the plural of *brandy*, but *bran'dice.*

Dibell—of Minnesota Supreme Court—not *dib'ble*, but *di-bell'.*

Epes—of Virginia Supreme Court—rimes with *steps*, not with *steeps.*

Van Devanter—of United States Supreme Court—each *van* equally stressed: *van' de-van'ter.*

Wiest—of Michigan Supreme Court—rimes with *priest.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Howard S. Palmer, newly-elected President of the New Haven Railroad, will assume office on November 1. He succeeds J. J. Pelley, recently elected President of the Association of American Railroads. Mr. Palmer's first job was that of a telegrapher, during his summer vacations, when he was thirteen years old. His boyhood ambition was to be a station-agent. Slowly but surely he worked up in the company, and, in 1929, was made a vice-president.

Wide World

He is forty-nine years old, medium in height, likes walking and reading, is married, has one son and a granddaughter, lives at New Haven, Connecticut.

Robert D. W. Connor, professor of history at the University of North Carolina, recently appointed first United States Archivist by President Roosevelt, is a husky man of fifty-six, with dark hair and hazel eyes. Known as a wit and "good fellow," he plays golf in the eighties, but will not fish, never has hunted. His friends say he plays a good game of contract bridge—under duress. He is a Rotarian, vestryman in the Episcopal Church, village alderman, and member of the University Athletic Council. He smokes dime cigars.

Keystone

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and the probable choice for first President of the Philippine Commonwealth in the election next year, is fifty-six, a lawyer, and veteran of the revolution under Aguinaldo. He likes to wear a beret, enjoys an occasional game of poker, smokes cigarettes endlessly. His wife, an artist and linguist, was educated in the United States. In 1909, after a term in the Philippine Assembly, where he served at Floor Leader, Senator Quezon was sent to the United States as Resident Commissioner. In 1916 he was elected Senator for the Fifth Philippine District, thrice was reelected. By unanimous vote he was made President of the Senate. He heads the Nacionalista Party.

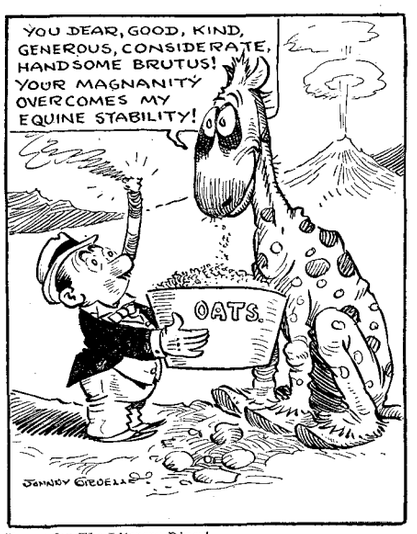
Comics—And Their Creators

Johnny Gruelle—Born Arcola, Illinois, Christmas Day, 1880. Began newspaper career in Indianapolis in 1899. Did political cartoons on the Indianapolis *Sun*, *Star*, *Sentinel*, Cleveland *Press*, and for the N.E.A.

Johnny Gruelle

Came to New York in 1910, won New York *Herald* competition for new Sunday page comic which I did until 1921. Wrote and illustrated my own stories for *Designer*, *Delineator*, *Ladies' World*, etc. Wrote the juvenile stories for *The Woman's World* over a period of twelve or fifteen years.

Wrote and illustrated one thousand stories for the United Press, or United Features. Did a weekly page for *Judge* called "Yapps Crossing" from 1912 until 1923. Page for *Life* called "Yahoo Center"; page for *College Humor* called "Niles Junction."


YOU DEAR, GOOD, KIND, GENEROUS, CONSIDERATE, HANDSOME BRUTUS! YOUR MAGNANITY OVERCOMES MY EQUINE STABILITY!
OATS.
JOHNNY GRUELLE

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Brutus and Cyclone Sadie

Wrote and illustrated fourteen books for the P. F. Volland Company, "Raggedy Ann" selling over 3,000,000 copies.

Also wrote two books for the Bobbs-Merrill Company, "Little Orphan Annie Stories," and "Johnny Mouse Stories."

Have originated ten or twelve character dolls, the best known being *Raggedy Ann*, *Raggedy Andy*, *Quacky Doodles*. Millions of these have been marketed. Started drawing *Brutus* for the New York *Herald Tribune* in 1928.

Live in Miami Beach the year round to avoid the northern heat of summer and the northern cold of winter.

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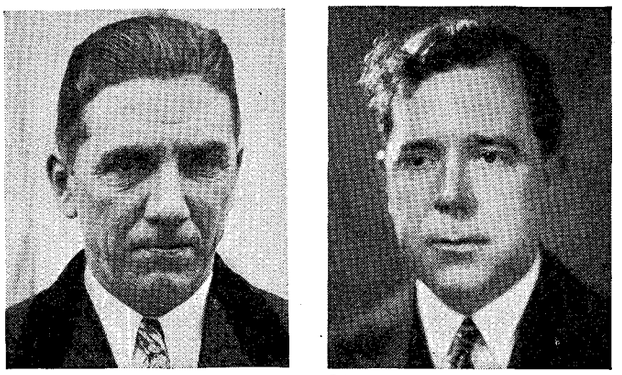
At the Observation Post

With Approach of Election Day It Becomes Apparent That Real Contest Is Not Between the Old Deal and the New, but Between New Deal and One Newer Still

AS Election Day approaches it becomes ever more apparent that the real contest lies not between the New Deal and the Old, but between the New Deal and one newer still. How many seats in Congress the Republicans will recapture is no longer the question that most agitates the popular mind. Far more intense is the interest that centers on the State election in California. Will Upton Sinclair be elected Governor? On his fortunes are focused a national attention that regards him as the spearhead of the radical thrust to power.

Sinclair's platform, to be sure, represents a marked modification of his original "Epic" (End Poverty in California) plan, on the strength of which he won his nomination. George Creel, his principal rival in the primaries, has manfully insisted that it is a genuinely Democratic and New Deal platform. But no explanation of the kind has been able to efface the impression formed by the electorate of the candidate himself.



© Harris & Ewing

Gov. Floyd B. Olson (left), and Senator Huey P. Long

Not the Only Challenge

In conservative eyes he remains the wild man who would wreck the prevailing order to give everyone a job or a pension, and in radical eyes the harbinger of Utopia. The San Francisco *Motor Carrier* has pointed to a recent jump in California's monthly influx of transients from 10,000, the average for the last two years, to 25,000. "It is not difficult to assume," in the opinion of this trade organ, "that this 100 per cent. increase in the number of unemployed transients is directly attributable to the campaign statements and alleged promises of Upton Sinclair, made during the recent primary campaign." Meanwhile, to match, in reverse, this human migration to the land of Sinclair's dreams, has been the flight of capital from it.

The State contest in California may be the most dramatic, but it is by no means the only one of its kind to challenge the New Deal in favor of a newer.

The dominant Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota is seeking the reelection of Gov. Floyd B. Olson on a platform which says frankly that "capitalism has failed" and proposes to substitute therefor "in a peaceful and lawful manner" a system whereby "all the natural resources, machinery of production, transportation and communication shall be owned by the Government."

To many observers this threat from Minnesota seems more serious than the one embodied in the candidacy of Mr. Sinclair.

And then we have in Louisiana the already assured triumph of Huey Long, and in Mississippi that of Bilbo the Builder. Each of these gentlemen likes to consider himself within the framework of the New Deal, but each has his own notion of its elasticity. Both advocate a redistribution of wealth, the Kingfish more specifically in a law that would limit incomes and property ownership.

Bilbo has promised to "raise more hell" than Huey Long. Asked by a correspondent for the New York *Times* if he were in full accord with the President, his answer was: "One hundred per cent. behind him." But then came another question: "When would you oppose the President?" And this reply: "In anything that would contradict my platform."

Obviously, these two pillars of the New Deal more resemble flying, if not to say stunt-flying, buttresses. In any event, they belong with Sinclair and Olson and those others, too numerous to mention here, who have caused what Diogenes has called "the unexpectedly sharp lurch to the Left in this campaign."

The ultra-conservative, contemplating this "lurch to the Left," will be tempted to say, "I told you so." He will see in it a confirmation of the moral he has been preaching—namely, that one New Deal breeds another, that once a people sanctions experiments with its social order the experiments proliferate until no proposal seems too extravagant and impractical to gain a substantial hearing.

It would be foolish to deny that this danger exists, or that it would be impossible for America, like so much of Europe, to slip from step to step along the path that lands a nation finally in the arms of its bloody extremists, whether of the Left or the Right. But as an antidote for pessimism in this particular let us consider for a moment the picture that America presented to Ludwig Lewisohn on his return from a ten years' exile.

It is set forth in *Harper's Magazine* for October under the title, "An American Comes Home," and is none the less startling for its authorship. For Mr. Lewisohn was one of that group of intellectuals who, in the years immediately following the war, dissembled their love for the land of Babbitt by kicking it down-stairs.

But now, after a decade of European residence, what does he find over here?

"In many things in which Europe is supposed to excel (and did so, historically speaking, till the other day) it is now that America excels. . . . Whatever is beneath the surface of our civilization, the surface and, I believe, the structure, are untouched. It is Europe that at best is frayed and shabby and down at heels.

"Our streets and shops in large cities and small, our hotels and public offices of all kinds, are to the eye long accustomed to Europe at its best, clean and precise and elegant. . . . This bladelike burnish of all the surfaces of life speaks of moral qualities in our population that put the economic determinist and his grimy superstitions quite to shame."

Criticisms Not Retracted

He does not retract his criticisms of yesteryear, "but the observation of other societies in other lands has convinced me that these criticisms are to be addressed (*mutatis mutandis*) to the entire Western World and that to many parts of that world . . . there are to be addressed criticisms compared to which any criticism of American society is still a compliment."

And, finally, to "the great and triumphant virtue of the American system and of the American tradition," he pays this tribute:

"It is able, if preserved and defended, to introduce fundamental changes in the economic system and at the same time to guard the civic and the metaphysical liberties without which life is unendurable. And to this virtue of our system I attribute the moral energy which keeps the structure of our civilization burnished and complete and keeps our people brave and comparatively serene in the midst of threatened disaster and frequent want."

So, perhaps, whatever the elections betide, we should face the future without too great trepidation.

At least, it is something to know that a former editor of *The Nation* doesn't see us going the way of Europe.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

With Both the Administration and Opposition Taking Over Key-Men of the Washington Press Corps as Advisers, Trained Writers Enter the Struggle for Governmental Control

THE New Deal has hired Henry Suydam away from the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* to conduct the press relations of the new crime-prevention campaign of the Department of Justice. It takes out of active newspaper work one of the most intelligent and thoughtful key-men of the Washington newspaper corps, and it robs the Gridiron Club of an exceptionally talented Vice-President who was just about to step into the Presidency of that exclusive newspaper men's organization.

At the same time, the American Liberty League is taking William Murphy out of the Presidency of the National Press Club, the largest newspaper men's organization in the world, to direct the publicity of its fight to "defend the Constitution" in the face of the rising wave of radicalism. An additional effect was to take a competent man out of the Washington Bureau of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Messrs. Murphy and Suydam very probably will find no occasion to cross swords. No one suggests that the Constitution is menaced by the Government's anti-crime movement. But it is a fact that the Presidents, present and prospective, respectively, of the leading two newspaper men's organizations have been signed up on opposite sides of the growing conflict over the New Deal. For, despite the early disavowals that the American Liberty League necessarily was an anti-Administration agency, it is so regarded universally, and its preliminary activities clearly have supported that view.

© 1934, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Slicking Up for the Big Day

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Symbols of a Process

These two men are symbols of a process which has drawn more than 150 newspaper men into the struggle for control of Government since John J. Raskob hired the publicity ace, Charles Michelson, away from the New York *World* to direct the Democratic rehabilitation campaign after 1928. President Hoover, in an effort to match Michelson, hired James West, head of the Associated Press White House Staff, to be publicity director for the Republican National Committee.

It took a contract for $25,000 a year to get Michelson, who was taken over by President Roosevelt, and the New Deal, when the Government changed hands.

Mr. Roosevelt, having taken over a New York *Herald* reporter (Col. Louis McHenry Howe) as his personal adviser and confidential secretary a quarter-century ago, set a new standard in government publicity. He followed up Michelson with Elliott Thurston, his successor at the head of the New York *World's* Washington Bureau.

Mr. Thurston, who became correspondent for the Philadelphia *Record* when *The World* collapsed, and now is Eugene Meyer's ace commentator in the rehabilitation of the Washington *Post*, was sent by Mr. Roosevelt to London with Mr. Michelson to help direct the American publicity from the World Monetary and Economic Conference last year. The Washington correspondents who went to London to cover the conference were dealing with colleagues, not timid sinecures, when they covered American headquarters. This is intended as no slight to men like Michael J. McDermott, of the State Department, and Paul Croghan, of the Commerce Department, who were among the few to come through from the old order with the confidence of the press.

Photographs © Underwood

Henry Suydam (left), and William Murphy

To-day every fourth newspaper man one meets is working for an employer other than a newspaper. The competition for big-caliber men is raising the salary level. Salaries of $10,000 a year are not uncommon. To take only a few of the top-notch correspondents who have been hired by one side or the other in the fight for control of the Government, the following are additional examples of the shift:

Robert B. Smith, from Bureau Chief, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, to Federal Housing Administration.

M. Farmer Murphy, from Baltimore *Sun* Washington Bureau, to State Department's Bureau on Reciprocal Treaties.

John Herrick, from Chicago *Tribune* Washington Bureau, to Subsistence Homesteads Division.

Guy D. McKinney, from Chicago *Tribune* Washington Bureau, to CCC headquarters.

Lorena Hickok, from Associated Press staff, to FERA as special investigator.

Arthur W. Crawford, from Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, to American Liberty League research division.

E. S. Leggett, from Detroit *Free Press*, to Federal Emergency Council.

Lawrence Stafford, from *Wall Street Journal*, to FCA.

Herbert Gaston, from New York *World*, indirectly to Treasury.

Harllee Branch, from Atlanta *Journal*, to Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Morton M. Milford, from Miami Daily *News*, to FERA.

Louis Ruppel, from New York *Daily News*, to Federal Narcotics Division.

Alfred D. Stedman, from St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, to AAA.

William Lawson, from Chicago *Tribune*, indirectly to NRA.

Gardner Jackson, from Canadian newspapers' Washington Bureau, to AAA.

Norman Baxter, former managing editor Washington *Post*, to RFC.

Harold F. Ambrose, from Boston *Evening Transcript*, to Post-Office Department.

David R. Barbee, from Southern newspaper chain, to FACA.

Warren Wheaton, from Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, to Republican Senatorial-Congressional Campaign Committee.

And so on down the list. In that the system enables alert newspaper men to bring out pertinent facts that bureaucrats might suppress or fail to see the news value of, the system is definitely helpful to the press. With their professional consciences still keen, many of the new press-agents can not bring themselves to the bureaucratic tendency to suppress hurtful facts. But, obviously, they are not hired to criticize the Administration, and the daily output of propaganda surpasses all records. The cards are stacked against the critics of the Administration. Yet that does not prevent hundreds of newspapers from bombarding the Administration daily in editorial and news columns alike. DIOGENES.

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The Pursuit of Peace in Europe

Altho the Political Situation on the Continent Is Dangerous, There Is a Distinct Effort on the Part of All Nations Interested in the Balkans to Avert Hostilities

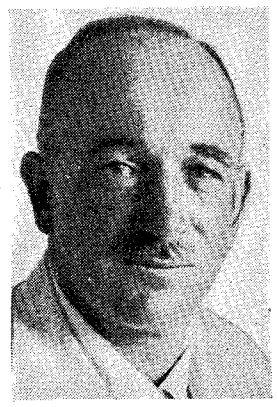
PREPAREDNESS to keep the peace in Europe was urged upon the nations by governmental spokesmen and the press immediately after the assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and France's Foreign Minister, Jean-Louis Barthou.

The British envoys at Rome and at Belgrade advised the Italian and Yugoslavian Governments to observe a reciprocal attitude of moderation. Reports that Yugoslavia planned an ultimatum to Hungary for having harbored Croatian Terrorists were denied vigorously by the Yugoslav Legation at Vienna. The situation in Europe was delicate and dangerous enough, according to the Legation spokesman, without spreading false reports. Even thoughts about an ultimatum, he added, "could originate only in a distracted mind or from a professional firebug wishing to set all Europe afire again."

Foreign Press Comment

Among cabled editorials received by THE LITERARY DIGEST was one from the semi-official Budapest *Pester Lloyd* in which it was remarked that the Serajevo bomb "fell on an unsuspecting world, but the bullets at Marseilles warned a fully conscious world which knows it must preserve peace." The world could not allow the Marseilles incident to have the same consequences as Serajevo, this newspaper declared.

An official Austrian organ, the *Wiener Zeitung*, felt that results of the Marseilles assassination thus far did not justify the conclusion that it would be dangerous to European peace. The journey to Rome of Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, Eduard Benes, was said to confirm the belief "that the whole world will cooperate with Italy, France, and the Little Entente to maintain peace in Central Eastern Europe."



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Eduard Benes

In London, *The Spectator* observed that, apart from the fear of some fresh outrage, the political sky was clearing hopefully. In Belgrade, where the murder of King Alexander might have served to exacerbate relations between the Serbs and the Croats, said *The Spectator*, it was having the opposite effect. Everything, in the judgment of this weekly, "depends upon whether Prince Paul of the Regency has the wisdom and courage to pursue a policy of active conciliation."

The Italian Government's determination to prevent an Italo-Yugoslav outbreak was evidenced with the confiscation of newspapers publishing alarming reports from Yugoslavia.

The Paris *Temps*, known as a semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, praised Premier Mussolini for having shown, in delicate circumstances, "proof of a political and diplomatic sense that is highly appreciated."

The Fascist press in Italy did not comment editorially on the situation, but the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, regretted that "the Balkan-Danubian political horizon was not clear." Strained relations of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia with Hungary formed the crucial point of the situation, in its view. Peace could be obtained, it asserted, if the situation were considered "as not only Danubian, but European, and the very basis of the projected Italo-Franco-Yugoslav agreement." Mediterranean peace meant Danubian peace, *L'Osservatore Romano* added, "otherwise the regicides, anarchists, and political gangsters will continue to survive."

Pierre Laval, who succeeded the slain M. Barthou as Foreign Minister of France, was planning to go first to London, then to Rome, according to Paris United Press cables, in an effort to advance friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy, and, also, to resume disarmament work.

France, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia—the latter three the Little Entente countries—were said to be making every effort to take advantage of the martyrdom of Alexander and Barthou to steer Europe on a surer path to friendship and peace.

Foreign Minister Benes, of Czechoslovakia, told the United Press, in Paris, that a condition of Franco-Italo-Yugoslav understanding, which France has long sought, would necessarily be that Yugoslavia have an equal voice with Italy in preserving Austrian independence. The day after the funeral of King Alexander, the Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente nations, Doctor Benes, Nicolas Titulescu of Rumania, and Bogoljub Jevtich of Yugoslavia, met at Belgrade to begin a vitally important series of diplomatic moves, resulting from the assassinations.

It seemed likely that, as a basis for the activities in prospect, in nations from the Black Sea to the Baltic, they would accuse Hungary of moral responsibility for the killings on the ground that it had harbored Croatian extremists at the Janka Tufta "murder-farm" near the Yugoslav frontier.

Accusations Made

The Yugoslav *Senat* and *Skupstina* (Lower Chamber) met to declare the old session of Parliament closed, and the new one opened. Political strife, held in abeyance until after the funeral of King Alexander, was expected to be renewed.

On the same day, the afternoon newspapers, for the first time since Alexander's death, cautiously accused "Yugoslavia's foreign enemies" of inspiring the assassination. They mentioned the fact that Dr. Ante Pavelic, arrested in Turin as the "master mind" of the plot, had lived in Italy, and conferred with subordinates in Germany—thereby indirectly pointing the finger of accusation at those nations.

King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, "the great unifier," was buried on October 18 in the Byzantine vaults of the white marble mausoleum at Oplenatz above the hills of Topolya beside his great-grandfather, "Black George," the swineherd who founded the Karageorgevich Dynasty, rallied Serbian troops around him, and challenged the rule of the Turks.

(An intimate portrayal of Balkan secret societies' "Terrorist Groups," members of which are reported to have been involved in the assassination of King Alexander and Foreign Minister Barthou, will be found on page 46.)

"How Secure I Feel"
—*Guerin Meschino* (Milan)

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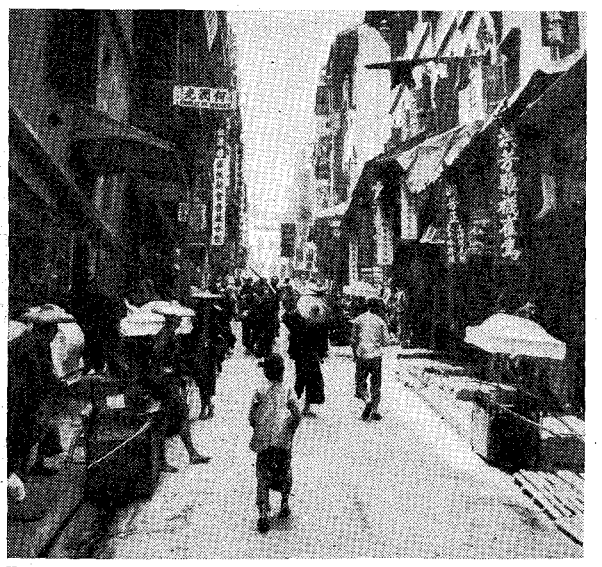
Side-Lights and Bits of Life From Old China

Knocking About the Orient, the Traveler Sees Many Odd-Looking People, and Notes Many Strange Customs, but Feels Always That There Is No Place Like Home

By Edward Price Bell

Kuling, China

ODD-LOOKING people, and strange customs, continually come under the observation of the Occidental visitor to China. Caucasians here, the resident ones, are changed subtly and singularly, have a different appearance, dress differently, speak differently. Your Britisher, German, Frenchman, American, who has been long in China, looks alien in his sun-helmet, his white, yellow, or blue half-sleeve shirt, his short white trousers, and bare legs; and something has happened to his accent. He does not seem wholly to belong in this or any other known picture, and is not a bad illustration for the argument of the environmentalist. Natural and human surroundings grind like the mills of the gods.



Keystone

A street in the native quarter in Shanghai

Even a few weeks in China, or anywhere else in the Far East, for that matter, fill one with a longing for things familiar. The Far East is wide, varied, and beautiful, a place of profound charm, but, to a Westerner, it is weird, an endless complex of novelties which beat upon the Western mind until it is numb.

The Familiar Song

With all respect to the loveliness of foreign lands, the fellow who wrote "Home, Sweet Home" certainly knew his stuff. He got that song abroad. Only Nature in China is home-like to an American, and it is, for it is not insular, but continental. Even Nature in Japan is unfamiliar to an American; the very grass and foliage in those volcanic islands is exotic to American eyes; and the birds of the air have strange voices in American ears. Not so in China. Nature here speaks a language an American understands. So beguiling is it that one feels one could walk right out among the Chinese peasants and talk with them—a grotesque illusion! For example, this mountain town of Kuling, where I am at present, is aflame with golden-yellow asters, passionate blood-red-purplish asters, superb tiger and trumpet lilies.

And there are natural sounds which are familiar to the native of the United States. I hear a great medley of them at this moment, a din, indeed. They shrill through the low murmuring locust trees outside my window. They are the loud, lingering, melancholy music of the American fall, the music of the stridulous insects, the Cicadae, locusts, and crickets, what the small boys call "scissor-grinders." One thanks them for the memories they evoke, the intelligibility, the background, the times one has laughed, and the times one has wept, the freightage of a thousand mysteries of primordiality, blood, tradition, education, experience.

I saw a funny bit of life on a train between Shanghai and Nanking, if you do not mind a sudden moderation of the altitude of the subject. I was the only Westerner on the train, and was lingually so a-strand that my order for plain fried fish brought me a ham omelet, tho a good one. Across the aisle from where I had my lunch (or tiffin, as everybody out here says) a superior-looking Chinese man, an army officer, I think, called a train-boy, and asked for something. The boy brought a tin basin, a kettle of boiling water, and a towel. The passenger quietly removed his gaiters and shoes, washed his feet, dried them, replaced his gaiters and shoes, and leaned back in his seat to sleep. It was a terribly hot day. There must have been many other foot-washers on the train, for the train-boy was going back and forth with his ablutionary gear for several hours. Possibly those men had been on a hard march. Anyhow, considering the day, the custom seemed reasonable enough, tho I could not relish altogether its propinquity to my excellent ham omelet.

Shanghai, probably somewhat more populous than Chicago (nobody knows precisely how populous it is), strikes me as presenting the most astounding examples of street-crowding on this planet. About the huge Chinese portion of the city I do not speak; it is a far-flung human maelstrom with whose inner seethings few white men are acquainted. I speak of Shanghai the magnificent, foreign Shanghai, the Shanghai which crystallizes so much Western genius, enterprise, and wealth on the Eastern coast of Asia. This city is a mighty tumult by day, and a blazing, rumbling wonder by night, a work-ground, and a playground, for nearly all the races of men, the one great modern metropolis of the East Asiatic mainland.

Its streets! Narrow streets, many of them. Some sidewalks two feet wide. And swarms of people of all sizes, colors, and peculiarities of manner and dress, a kaleidoscopic multitude in ceaseless motion. Look at that colossal Sikh policeman in khaki turban and shorts, almost enough black beard on his dark face to thatch a hut, and that hairless Chinese in white helmet and gown passing near him, by contrast a midget. Look at the weighty Westerners with thick chests and hairy legs, striding stolidly through the heat, frowning, looking like conquerors. Chinese and Japanese, Malaysians, Asiatics of every sort. Europeans and Americans thronging the sidewalks, massing at the crossings, running the gantlet of swift-moving motor-cars and thousands of rickshaws whose gaunt, muscular pullers, bare of head, body, and legs, are said keenly to enjoy thrusting the points of their shafts into a white man's back or ribs. Some town is Shanghai! Restful to get out of it!

Night on the Yangtze

I got out of it on a little boat for a night's peace and blow on the Yangtze. The peace was there, but the blow was not, and the night was a sizzler. While by no means fond of electric fans, I was glad, on this occasion, to note a beautifully-burnished one in an equally well-burnished skeleton guard on a wall of my cabin. I do not remember ever seeing any other brass quite so luminous. Near the fan, in a small wooden frame tacked on the wall, was a printed card "respectfully requesting" passengers to switch the fan off when leaving the room. I switched it on, and nothing happened. I switched it off, and nothing happened. On again and off again with the same result. Then I examined the instrument, and found it had no wires. Apparently the captain, discovering that the printed request to switch the fan off had been honored more in the breach than in the observance, had taken the matter effectually into his own hands. So my brightly-shining symbol of the machine age, cheek by jowl with the human treadmill irrigator, and the water-buffalo, on one of the hottest nights the Yangtze Valley ever knew, merely was an admirable piece of still life.

One of the things I miss in both Japan and China is really musical sounds. Outside concert-halls, and certain hotels and restaurants, such sounds simply are not

(Continued on page 38)

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Madrid Is Cautious After Revolt

Lerroux Government, Fearing More Outbreaks in Spain, Considers Modifying Death Sentences Meted Out at Courts Martial

The fear that worse outbreaks might occur in Spain if too harsh punishment were dealt out to those found guilty of conspiring against the State, led the Cabinet of Premier Alejandro Lerroux to take under consideration the death sentences imposed by courts martial in Barcelona and in Asturias on those who led the recent rebellion. Premier Lerroux said that the Cabinet's decision would depend largely on what was the view of President Niceto Alcala Zamora.

Meanwhile, there were persistent, tho unconfirmed, reports in Madrid that President Alcala Zamora might resign as a result of Cabinet differences over methods of suppression of the rebellion in the North. He was declared to be out of sympathy with the severe measures, insisted upon by powerful political leaders, as the only way to quell the rebels, and prevent fresh disorder.

Complete reports of the situation in Oviedo, scene of the worst fighting of the rebellion, estimated that 1,000 rebels were dead in the streets, that damage of more than $25,000,000 had been done.

It also was said that while the figures of the dead gave conclusive indication of the enormous death toll in Northern Spain, it might never be known accurately just how many had been killed in Gen. Eduardo Ochoa's relentless mop-up campaign in the almost inaccessible mountain strongholds in the northern part of the country.

While the Government was seriously considering the best attitude to adopt toward the Socialists, the Anarcho-Syndicalists were said to be disgusted with their "cowardly Socialist allies, whom they accused of hiding under beds while they did all the fighting during the uprising." Some of the more violent anarchists, according to a New York *Times* Madrid correspondent, were reported to have threatened to take care, in their own way, of all Socialist revolutionists who escaped punishment.

President Zamora

It is not believed that the Government wished permanently to outlaw the Socialist Party, but, rather, would approve its restoration to a place in the Left-Wing minority opposition when parliamentary sessions should be resumed. However, it was expected that effective measures would be taken to prevent the Socialists from using organized labor for political purposes in the future. Premier Lerroux announced that the strike law, which has served the Socialists so conveniently, would be abolished.

Plans were made for a national tribute to those responsible for putting down the revolt. The banks, industrial interests, and people of all classes sent donations to a fund for distribution to families of men in the Government forces who were killed or maimed in line of duty. The Bank of Spain gave 1,000,000 pesetas ($137,800) to Premier Lerroux, whose formation of a Rightist Cabinet promptly was followed by the uprising.

Real Regimentation

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

The Mortgage Bank of Madrid gave 200,000 pesetas ($27,560) and the subway company gave 50,000 pesetas ($3,445).

The gravest danger to the restoration of peace in Spain, as remarked by *The Daily Telegraph* of London, would be that victory over the rebels should be a warrant for violent reaction. The troubled story of the Republic in Spain, this daily said, has been that of revolt against successive forms of extremism.

Now that Señor Lerroux, and his Coalition Ministry, had gained the upper hand over the rebels they had an opportunity, *The Telegraph* added, for the application of wise statesmanship to the grave wrongs and hardships at the bottom of much of the unrest in Spain.

Turkish-American Agreement

A post-War cash settlement was agreed upon at Istanbul when the Turkish-American Claims Commission accepted a lump-sum proposal of $1,300,000 for American claims based on loss of life and property in the World War. It was made payable by Turkey in thirteen annuities, and subject to the approval of both Governments. The United States Government was reported to have consented to the agreement. The money would be distributed among 400 claimants. Five hundred rejected the proposal.

In Foreign Fields

Estonia—Europe's newest dictatorship was established in Estonia last week when Parliament was adjourned indefinitely in the small Baltic Republic without even being allowed to pass the next budget, a task ordinarily its principal prerogative. The Cabinet also proposed to revise the Constitution as it desired. According to a statement by Deputy Premier Karl Einbund, as cited in a Helsingfors (Finland) message to the New York *Times*, the Cabinet, after some bickering with a recalcitrant Parliament, found a Constitutional régime impossible for the time being.

The Cabinet's dictatorial policy would be continued, he asserted, and he threatened radical measures to suppress the opposition, while promising his supporters full freedom to carry on political activities.

This meant, it was said, that the protracted Constitutional crisis, which has been going on for more than a year, has entered the decisive stage. The Cabinet declared open warfare upon both the reactionary front-soldiers' organizations, and the radical Left.

The Cabinet's supporters maintained that a dictatorship was necessary because unfruitful party strife, and exaggerated democracy, "hampered the Government in overcoming financial and administrative difficulties." The Cabinet promised to return to constitutional rule as soon as its "historic mission" had been fulfilled.

* * * *

Moscow—Germany's return to the League of Nations would be looked upon with unmixed satisfaction by the Soviet Government, which considers the League the outstanding agency striving to maintain peace. This was the surprizing message, in view of the strained relations between the Soviet Union and Germany, which Karl Radek, one of the Soviet's leading publicists, gave to the world in an editorial in *Izvestia* which was devoted to the memory of the late Raymond Poincaré. He pleaded with Germany to abandon her program of revenge against France and the notion of remaking Europe. He asserted that a place in conformity with her international importance would be assigned to Germany in the League, and that collaboration for peace might lead to economic cooperation. Radek argued that if war is inevitable, every effort to gain time, and to seek to avert it, should be put forth.

* * * *

Brussels—A new stage in the greatest achievement in public works in the history of Belgium was reached when King Leopold III formally opened the second section of the King Albert Canal. The canal, linking Liege and Antwerp without passing through the territory of The Netherlands, as does the present waterway, was started in 1930, will be completed by 1937. In addition to being of great commercial importance in shortening the old canal by twenty miles, the new route was considered of strategic value.

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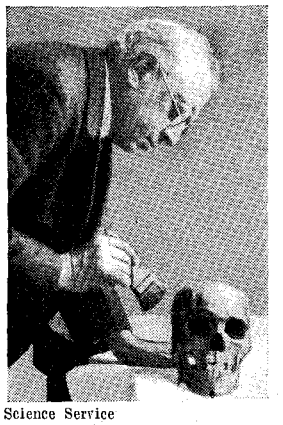
New Knowledge About Ancient Americans

Last Summer's Discoveries Included Skeletal Fragments of a Folsom Man—Perhaps the Earliest Remains Found Within the United States—and Details of a Massacre Long Ago

(This is the second of two articles on the outstanding discoveries of ancient man made during the season now coming to a close.)

DESPITE the important discoveries made in the old world, some of the most spectacular, and most interesting, finds of the year relate to ancient man in America. From Alaska to Lake Titicaca, in South America, discoveries of great importance have disclosed new knowledge of the ancient peoples who inhabited North and South America while the white man still was groping toward civilization in Europe and Africa.



Science Service

Prof. Albert E. Jenks, anthropologist of the University of Minnesota, who reported the discovery of the "Brown's Valley Man." In the photo, Doctor Jenks is examining an African skull, not his recent find

Across the ages came word of an ancient massacre; the virtual eradicating of a rather highly cultured unknown people at their settlement on Kodiak Island, Alaska. This discovery was made by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of Physical Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution.

Doctor Hrdlicka's interest in Kodiak Island lies in the belief that this spot was one of the stopping places for successive waves of immigrants from Asia to America. In the layered earth of the island he hopes to find the stories of those venturers from the old world to the new, like memoranda hidden between the leaves of a book.

Mute Evidence of Massacre

So far, he has not reached the deepest, and, hence, most ancient, of the deposits on the island. The traces of human occupation found this summer refer to peoples of an unknown period, but probably of only a few thousand years ago. In other years, Doctor Hrdlicka has been puzzled by what he terms "nest burials," where a considerable number of skeletons would be found together, of all ages and both sexes, and without any of the customary mortuary offerings. This summer he made the extraordinary discovery that many of these skeletons had cracked skulls, and other evidences of combat. This is a strong indication that these are not orderly burials at all, but mute evidence of massacre.

As Doctor Hrdlicka reconstructed the scene, the people who had settled in that part of the island suddenly were overwhelmed by enemies, who all but exterminated them. A few escaped, later to return and bury their dead in haste.

The settlement which these people apparently had established before the catastrophe was quite extensive.

There were three stages of culture, shown by various strata, at this site. The first and second, by far the longer, were of the unknown people, who had a higher degree of civilization, as indicated by their excellent craftsmanship, than their successors. They showed slight affinities with the Eskimo, but hardly can be considered of the same strain. After them came the Koniags, who virtually were identical with the Aleuts of to-day.

At the other extreme, geographically, were the discoveries made high up in the Andes by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Doctor Bennett was looking for evidences of the Tiahuanaco Indians, who flourished before the Incas. Along the shore, and on some of the small islands of Lake Titicaca, 12,000 feet above sea-level, he found a village of that ancient people, with houses still intact, and skeletons buried beneath the floors. One of the odd things about these houses was that some of them had sliding doors, an unusual idea for South American Indians, and one hitherto undiscovered.

Perhaps the most interesting, and, probably, the most significant, find of the summer was the discovery, near Fertile, Minnesota, of fragments of a skeleton which may turn out to be the first remains of a Folsom man known to science. The Folsom culture, known hitherto only by its peculiar and characteristic dart-points (THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 28), previously had not been represented by any actual human remains, tho the points had been found in several States, indicating a wide distribution of these ancient Americans. They are supposed to have lived here thousands of years before the Indians came, and probably hunted musk-oxen over the broad American steppes during the closing centuries of the last great Ice Age.

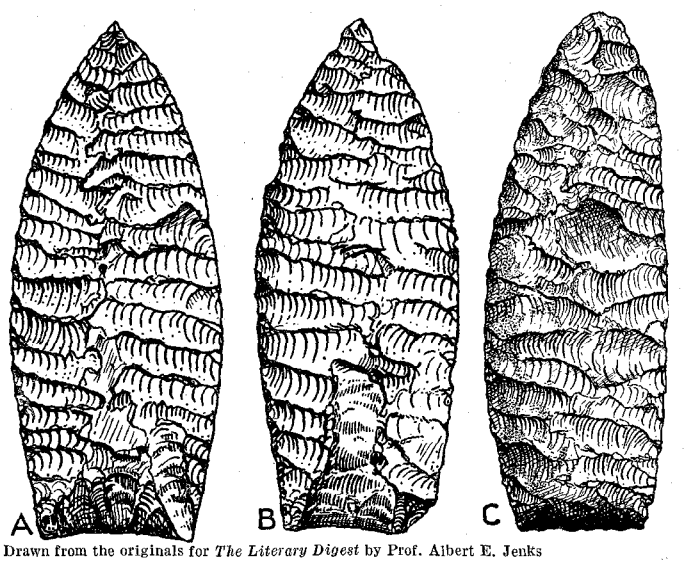
The discovery, reported to the magazine *Science* by Prof. Albert E. Jenks, of the University of Minnesota, was made possible through the alertness of William H. Jensen, of Brown's Valley, Minnesota. Mr. Jensen had employed a truckman to haul gravel for a driveway. In a load of the gravel he noticed a flint implement, and several fragments of human bone.

Hastening to the pit, he found four more flints, the front of a human skull, and several other pieces of the skull exposed at the bottom, in a stratum about seven feet from the surface. Mr. Jensen then communicated with Professor Jenks, who, with the aid of six students, dug out the gravel-pit, and found seventeen additional bone fragments, a tooth and a sixth flint-point.

The flint-points associated with the skeleton, Professor Jenks believes, identify it with the Yuma and Folsom cultures, which were closely related. Tho the points do not fulfil the requirements for true Folsom points, they are strongly suggestive of that culture. It is thought that they represent transition beween the older Yuma and the more recent Folsom types.

Point A is the first one found, and has been named the Jensen point. Point B, known as the Jenks point, is the last one found. Both are about three inches long, and are made of mineralized wood. They reveal the typical Yuma type of flaking—long, broad flakes, with a diagonal design.

Professor Jenks estimated that the "Brown's Valley Man" was buried in the bank of gravel about 12,000 years ago, when this was part of an island in the long extinct Glacial River Warren, the earliest and southern outlet of ancient Glacial Lake Agassiz. An independent study made by Dr. Frank Leverett, formerly of the United States Geological Survey, corroborated Professor Jenks's estimate.



Drawn from the originals for *The Literary Digest* by Prof. Albert E. Jenks

Part of the armament of an American of 12,000 years ago. Artifacts A and B were probably dart-points or spear-heads; C (actually larger than the others) was a knife

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Health Insurance Gains Powerful Ally

American College of Surgeons Hears Its New President Advocate a Step Long Opposed by Organized Medicine

The question whether persons of moderate means ought to be permitted to insure themselves in advance against medical and hospital costs—a question which has become increasingly interesting to medical and non-medical folk alike in recent years—was answered strongly in the affirmative in Boston, last week, before one of the most important medical organizations in the country, the American College of Surgeons.

It was not the first time that health insurance had been discussed with approval before the American College of Surgeons, but it was the first time that a high official of a medical organization of such standing had expressed open advocacy of the movement. The speaker in Boston was Dr. Robert B. Greenough, of the Harvard University Medical School, newly-inaugurated President of the College. The occasion was regarded by many as a turning-point in the history of American medicine. Organized medicine, especially as represented by the American Medical Association, has strenuously opposed health insurance.

"Within the past few years," said Doctor Greenough, "it has become increasingly apparent that competent medical and surgical service is not everywhere to be obtained by all classes of the population.

"From the point of view of their ability to pay for medical and surgical service, there are at least three classes of the community: (1) the indigent, who can not pay at all; (2) those of adequate means, who can afford to pay for what they need, and (3) the intermediate group: those of moderate means who can pay for minor medical service, but, unaided, can not finance the expenses of serious illness."

The care of the indigent sick has long been considered the obligation of the community, he pointed out, and is being provided through governmental agencies. Medical service for the well-to-do is quite well organized. The class which presents the greatest problem is the intermediate one. It is for this group that some plan must be devised to lighten the burden of ill-health, and provide adequate medical care.

In this respect, America really is backward, he indicated. "It is a fact that health insurance, in one or another form, has been adopted as the most promising solution of the difficulties of this class of the population in some forty countries in the world in the past thirty years.

"Some of these national insurance plans, as in Russia, involve the complete socialization and regimentation of medicine, a condition which is abhorrent to our western civilization. Other plans, such as the British National Health Insurance Act, involve changes which are far less revolutionary, and permit the medical profession to retain control of the medical aspects of the problem."

Dr. Robert B. Greenough

As for this country, Doctor Greenough expressed the belief that no one plan would fit all parts of it, and suggested community experimentation. Already, he pointed out, such experiments are under way, and are meeting with varying degrees of success. A great many hospitals have successfully adopted hospitalization insurance plans, which provide for the payment of hospital fees only.

The movement is openly sponsored by the American Hospital Association (The Literary Digest, March 31). Doctor Greenough suggested that such plans might be extended gradually to provide for surgical and medical fees, as well.

Among the new advances in surgical technique reported at the meeting was the development of a successful method of transplanting gland-tissue from one individual to another. This discovery was hailed as epochal, and was announced by Dr. Harvey B. Stone, of Baltimore, who worked out the technique in collaboration with Drs. James C. Owings and George O. Guy of the same city.

Another important announcement was that of the development of a vaccine for the prevention of peritonitis, at present one of the greatest risks in abdominal operations. The vaccine, developed by Drs. Herbert L. Johnson and Edward L. Young, Jr., of Boston, is said to reduce mortality from this cause in one type of abdominal operation from 30 to 2 per cent.

Chemical Penetrates Skin

A chemical substance which has remarkable ability to penetrate the skin, and, moreover, to carry with it other drugs, such as camphor, menthol, and similar medicaments, has been reported to the American Chemical Society by H. C. Fuller, consulting and research chemist of Washington, D. C. The chemical, called orthophenylphenol, also is an efficient antiseptic.

Science Snap-shots

The Gulf Stream is misnamed; it should be called the "Caribbean Current," according to Prof. Albert E. Parr, scientific director of the Yale oceanographic expeditions. Scientific studies have shown that there is little or no Gulf of Mexico water in the current, he reported recently. The Stream carries water chiefly of Caribbean origin.

* * * *

American inventors have no corner on ingenuity. At a recent inventors' exhibition in London many British mechanical ideas were revealed, including a "humane" collar-button of rubber, a double-sided necktie, a four-legged frame on wheels for teaching the baby to walk, and an egg-opener which neatly lifts off the top of a boiled egg without damaging the yolk.

* * * *

The silver sterilization process (The Literary Digest, October 6) is gaining rapidly in this country, according to *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. The swimming-pool of the Congressional Country Club in Washington, D. C., now is treated by this method. For campers and travelers there is a pocket sterilizer capable of treating a quart of water a minute.

* * * *

The minute electrical charges borne by bacteria in solutions have been measured by a method developed at Cornell Medical College by Prof. Harold A. Abramson. The amount of the charge has been found to vary in different kinds of bacteria, and by this means the various types of microbes causing pneumonia, and even the virulent and non-virulent forms of the diphtheria bacillus, may be differentiated.

* * * *

A super-galaxy located in the constellation Hercules, and containing 250 or more galaxies like that of which the earth is a part, has been discovered at Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona by Dr. Edwin F. Carpenter. Only about twenty such clusters have been observed.

* * * *

Medical science has reduced the mortality rate about one per cent. a year for the last thirty years, and, as a result, 600,000 more persons are alive to-day than would be if public health conditions of 1900 existed, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, reported recently.

* * * *

Certain types of diamonds generate electricity when exposed to red or infra-red light, it was reported recently in *The Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society by the British scientist, Sir Robert Robertson. The action apparently is similar to that of the photoelectric cell, but the mechanism by which the charge is produced is obscure. Not all diamonds have this property; it depends on the crystal structure.

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Militant German Protestants Block "Hitlerizing"

The Reichsfuehrer, Who Once Wrote That Religion Never Should Be Mixed With Politics, Finds That He Was Correct, for Many Pastors and Congregations Defy His Bishops

IN his "Mein Kampf," Adolf Hitler, now Reichsfuehrer, emphasized that religion never should be mixed with politics because no political leader could hope for victory in a Kulturkampf with the Church. He is proving himself an excellent prophet. No part of his scheme to achieve a totalitarian State is giving him more trouble than the Church. His able and loyal lieutenant in religious affairs, Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller, and Dr. August Jaeger, civil administrator in church matters, have found the acme of obstinacy among their former fellow Protestants in the attempt to incorporate them under the dictatorship of the State.

The rebellion even has spread to the ranks of the German Christian Society, the National Socialist group which brought Doctor Mueller into power. They objected to the use of police power to supervise church affairs and religious worship, and, suiting action to their words, their leaders have resigned. The Reichsbishop thus is placed in the awkward position of possibly supervising an empty church. Hitler is reported to be much concerned over the situation, and to be preparing to find another position for Doctor Jaeger, whose arbitrary tactics are said to have incited the rebellion.

European

Reichsbishop Mueller (left) and Civil Administrator Jaeger after the former's solemn investiture in the Berlin Cathedral as Primate of the German Evangelical Church

Fuehrer, Bishop, and Satan

The crisis came on Sunday, when 16,000 Protestant pastors took their cause to the pulpits, and proclaimed that Der Fuehrer and the Reichsbishop were allied with Satan. Churches were thronged with congregations, nervous but intact.

In Bavaria, rebellious pastors were particularly active, and Bishop Hans Meisser was placed under "protective arrest" because he declined to accept the new dispensation. The arrest served but to add fuel to the flame. A crowd of Bavarian Protestants gathered in front of the Episcopal Palace in which Bishop Meisser was confined, then moved to the Brown House, troopers' headquarters, where they shouted derisively at the Nazi church administration, the Government, and Hitler, and emphasized their disgust at the arbitrary proceedings by spitting on the ground.

It was described as the most emphatic outbreak since Hitler came into power, and as a blow which might well weaken the State. The disturbance resulted in the appointment of Pastor Hans Gollwitzer to succeed Bishop Meisser as "Ecclesiastical Commissar" of the Munich Evangelical Bishopric of old Bavaria.

Bishop Theofil Wurmer of Wurttemberg also was deposed, and was succeeded by Commissar Hans Sommerer.

Pastor Gollwitzer is known as the fighting pastor. He was a volunteer on the Western Front during the World War, and was promoted to lieutenant and decorated with the Iron Cross for bravery. His career parallels somewhat that of Pastor Martin Niemoeller, submarine officer and a terror of the Mediterranean during the War, who, however, has rejected the idea of a regimented church, and openly defied Doctor Mueller.

The new commissars declared that the incorporation of the Protestant churches into the Reich Church was dictated by historical necessity, a glib phrase in common use among the Nazis to support their logic. The State-appointed commissars also pledged themselves to preserve the faith. The Bavarian Protestants, who were particularly aroused to anger, refused to acknowledge this "historical necessity," and declared their intention to support their church against all assaults. More arrests followed.

Struggling against all these apparently unexpected odds, Reichsbishop Mueller announced that the German Christian Party has sought to interest everybody in the Church, and reestablish one Evangelical German Church. "We have no thought of abandoning the Gospel," he declared, branding as lies reports that National Socialism is seeking to build a State-controlled church in which Der Fuehrer would replace God.

But he departed from accepted belief when he said: "I deny the assertion that Christianity is closely connected with Jewry. The Old Testament shows that Jews assassinated all who uncompromisingly preached God's truth until, finally, Jesus was crucified. . . . Now is the time for the German Christian people to realize they do not need to understand Jewry. We can not abandon the anti-Semitic clause."

"Everything else in Germany is unified, why not the State churches?" asked Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, in an address to enthusiastic Nazis.

"Pfui," answered the members of a large congregation in the Church of St. Lorenz, Nuremberg, one of the historic churches of Germany, where the pastor, Wilhelm Geyer, compared the German Protestant Church with the prodigal son who wasted his substance with harlots, and landed among swine.

Storm Troopers marched up and down in front of the church at the time, singing, shouting, and beating drums. Overflow church meetings were held in Munich, where the congregation of the city's largest church resolved that should Doctor Mueller come, they would walk out, singing Luther's martial hymn; "A Strong Fortress is Our God."

The climax of the wide-spread protest against Nazi dictatorship over the churches came in the reading of a manifesto issued by Bishop Meisser and his council in most of the Bavarian Protestant churches. After denouncing the arbitrary methods of Doctor Jaeger, and declaring him to be allied with the powers of darkness, and to be opening the door to every heresy, the manifesto recited: "We charge before God and community that faith has been broken, and character and trust have been destroyed.

"Therefore, we know ourselves to be separated from many who, in spite of their clerical office, have lent their hands to devastate the House of God. They share before God responsibility for the confusion in our community, the discord within our people, and the shame of the German Evangelical Church before World Christendom." The manifesto was signed by the State Bishop and State Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran State Church in Bavaria and Right of the Rhine.

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 22)

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Business partners for 33 YEARS

A True Story of One Man's Success

AS A young man shortly after the turn of the century, George Boyd* made a discovery that affected his entire business career. At that time he was secretary to the general agent of a Middle Western railroad. This agent personally solicited business from the large shippers in his area.

Young Boyd found that by using the telephone to follow up these visits, he could get much business in addition to that obtained by the agent on his personal calls.

His success won him recognition, and eventually he was offered the position of general sales manager of a portland cement company. Here he applied the same method with profitable results. His salesmen visited their customers at frequent intervals, but often found them not ready to buy at the moment.

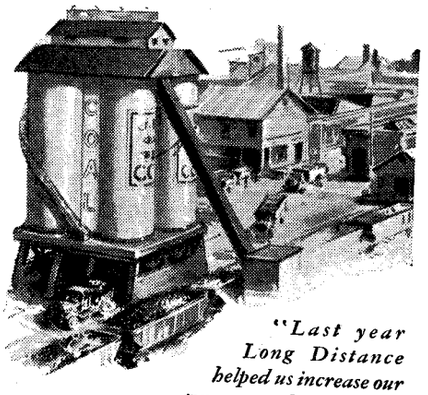
"Daily, systematically, we followed up the salesmen's personal visits in all parts of the territory with Long Distance calls from the home office," says Mr. Boyd, "and found that we could often secure enough additional business to keep our packing plants going constantly."

Later Mr. Boyd became vice-president of a new cement company. In ten years, through the support given by telephone selling to the salesmen in the field, this concern —starting from scratch—developed its business to $3,000,000 a year.

At the present time he is regional sales manager for a large coal corporation. Approximately 60 per cent of all sales are made by telephone from his office; and in the territories the salesmen make half their sales the same way. Last year the business showed its fifth annual increase in tonnage since he took over the job.

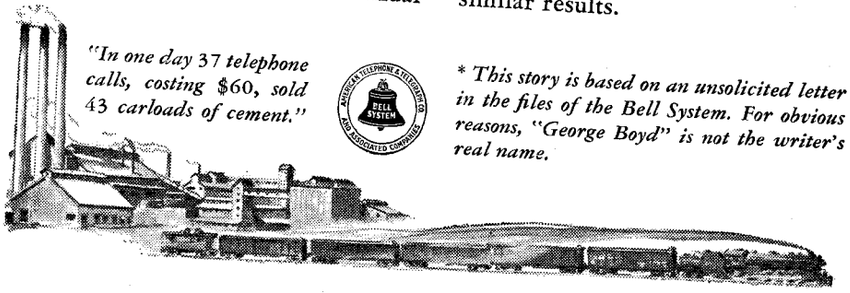
"There is no question," he says, "but that business coming out of any territory where you have personal solicitation can be increased by using Long Distance on a planned basis."

Executives in many lines of business are using Long Distance with similar results.



"Last year Long Distance helped us increase our tonnage substantially."

"In one day 37 telephone calls, costing $60, sold 43 carloads of cement."



BELL SYSTEM — AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

** This story is based on an unsolicited letter in the files of the Bell System. For obvious reasons, "George Boyd" is not the writer's real name.*

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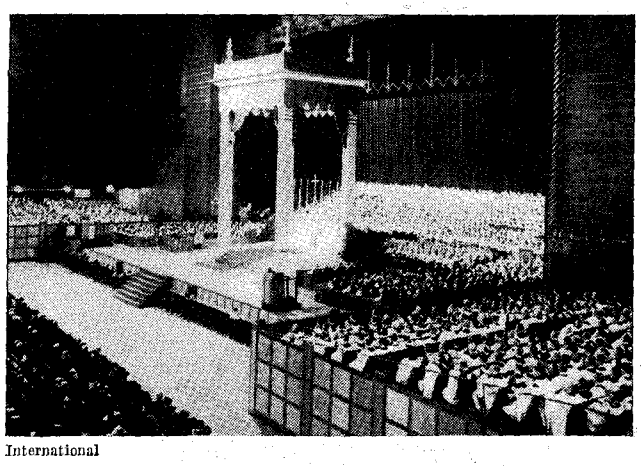
The Episcopal Church and Revolution

Presiding Bishop, at Triennial General Convention in Atlantic City, Deplores Modern Trend Toward Revolutionary Thought

With a thousand Bishops, priests, and lay delegates taking part in the official program, the fifty-first Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened its three-week session in Atlantic City before a rapt congregation of 25,000 people. They heard the Most Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Presiding Bishop, make an impassioned plea for missionary work as "the first claim of Christian discipleship, and the final object of all Christian organization."



International

The fifty-first Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in session

No Episcopal convention ever had opened with greater pomp, or with greater display of earnestness, and religious fervor. A thousand choristers in white surplices and black cassocks stood against a purple backdrop in the rear of the auditorium-platform of the immense Convention Hall. In front of them was a Byzantine baldachin, decorated in scarlet and gold, and supported by four white pillars. Under the baldachin was a temporary altar equipped with a communion service richly incrusted with gold. Embedded in the altar was a consecrated stone blessed by the Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey, host to the convention.

Presiding Bishop's Speech

Speaking plainly to the congregation of varying political and economic beliefs, the Presiding Bishop deplored the tendency to revolutionary thought. "It is an idle fancy," he said, "that the difficulties and disappointments of a former era find correction, or that fresh sins and aspirations find their satisfaction, by a break with tried and sure convictions of the past. Has the world grown so obsessed with the thought of revolution as to cast aside its inheritance of faith and devotion? Then let it be remembered that the salvation from every evil which besets mankind has worked for the deliverance of all preceding generations. . . . When there is heard the despairing cry, 'We have nothing now but the stars to guide us,' the answer comes from those who, since the beginning, have looked up into the same firmament, and have found reflected there an unfailing and corrective power." Of conditions now, Bishop Perry found "worst of all is the defiance of fixed moral standards, the only foundations on which a wholesome civilization can endure."

The convention must take action on many important matters. Among them is the report of the joint commission on marriage and divorce, which recommended that the canon, liberalized at the Denver convention, receive further trial "for at least another three years." A slight modification, which would permit a minister to waive, "for weighty cause," the three-day notice required of those seeking marriage was recommended. The House of Deputies voted to amend this by permitting the minister to waive the notice period if one of the persons is well known to him.

The canon permits the marriage of an innocent party to a divorce for adultery, and the report suggested clearer definition of adultery. "For instance, a wife secures a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty, or non-support; and, within a short time, he marries another woman. In accordance with the law of this church he is, of course, living in adultery; but, under our canon law, the wife is not free to remarry, because the divorce was not granted for adultery." It was suggested, too, that "there should be some method of dealing with divorce other than on strictly legalistic grounds. The underlying causes of marital infelicity are so personal and intimate, and physical, mental, and moral deficiencies are often so hard to determine, that a court runs the gravest danger of doing a Christian injustice if obliged to render a decision based on specific causes."

The House of Bishops voted down, 49 to 35, a proposed ban on married deaconesses, and approved a resolution permitting women to preach when licensed by their Bishop.

The House of Bishops rejected a proposal whereby Bishops of one diocese could be elected to another.

The hope of creating the office of Archbishop apparently faded for the time being, tho the House of Bishops voted to have the committee on canons draw up legislation to relieve the Presiding Bishop of "detailed responsibility" as head of the National Council, and to prepare legislation for the creation of a primacy.

Episcopalian women won a preliminary victory when the House of Deputies voted to permit them four seats on the National Council. The measure must win approval of the House of Bishops to pass.

A Million Catholics Kneel At Eucharistic Congress

All roads led to beautiful Palermo Park, in Buenos Aires, when it was the scene recently of the International Eucharistic Congress. Here were all the gorgeous color, solemn pageantry, and religious fervor which characterize such a gathering of the children of Rome. The scarlet of cardinals' robes mingled with the white the children wore, the blue and gold of military and naval uniforms, and the somber black of priestly gowns in a mass of vivid color over which arched a sky of blue. At one time a million people, stretching nearly a mile in all directions, were assembled before the four-sided altar from which rose a giant white cross, symbol of love and charity, of death and resurrection, of things to be after the fever and strife of earthly life are stilled.

At the end came the voice of Pope Pius, praying for peace and invoking a blessing on the listening throng. All the world tuned in to hear his voice, still strong with the strength of the mountains he climbed when he was simple Achille Ratti, priest. The gathering seemed an answer to those who had wondered whether the Cross still had power to calm the passions of men. Yet there was a strange interlude of war. On up the Paraná River boomed the guns of the struggle in the jungles of the Gran Chaco, of Catholic brothers springing at each others' throats for the lust of oil, land, and a way to the open sea. There were prayers for peace between Bolivia and Paraguay.

It was the first time an international Eucharistic Congress had been held on South American soil, and South Americans made the most of it, both as attendants and as hosts. Lean men rode in from the pampas to mingle with the rich coffee-planters. Rich and poor, rustic and urbanite were as one in the democracy of the altar-rail.

Children Attend Mass

On the opening day, four Cardinals, Augustus Hlond, Emanuel Goncalves Cerejeria, Cintra Sebastian Leme da Silviera, and Francois Verdier, celebrated Mass simultaneously at the four altars at the base of the towering cross. There was a Mass for children, all clad in white, of whom 85,000 had been expected. Early in the morning they began to arrive in truck, automobile, and bus, and way had to be made for more than 107,000. It was described as the most beautiful manifestation of faith ever witnessed on the South American Continent, and Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, Papal Legate, was so moved by the spectacle that he exclaimed, "this is heaven." After the solemn rite, the children were permitted to break their fast with hot chocolate and cake, in which the Cardinals and other officiants joined.

The great congress had been opened by Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, who declared that "the eyes of the world are on Buenos Aires, where the Catholics are urging the cause of God and Eucharistic peace." A midnight massed Communion

(Continued on page 32)

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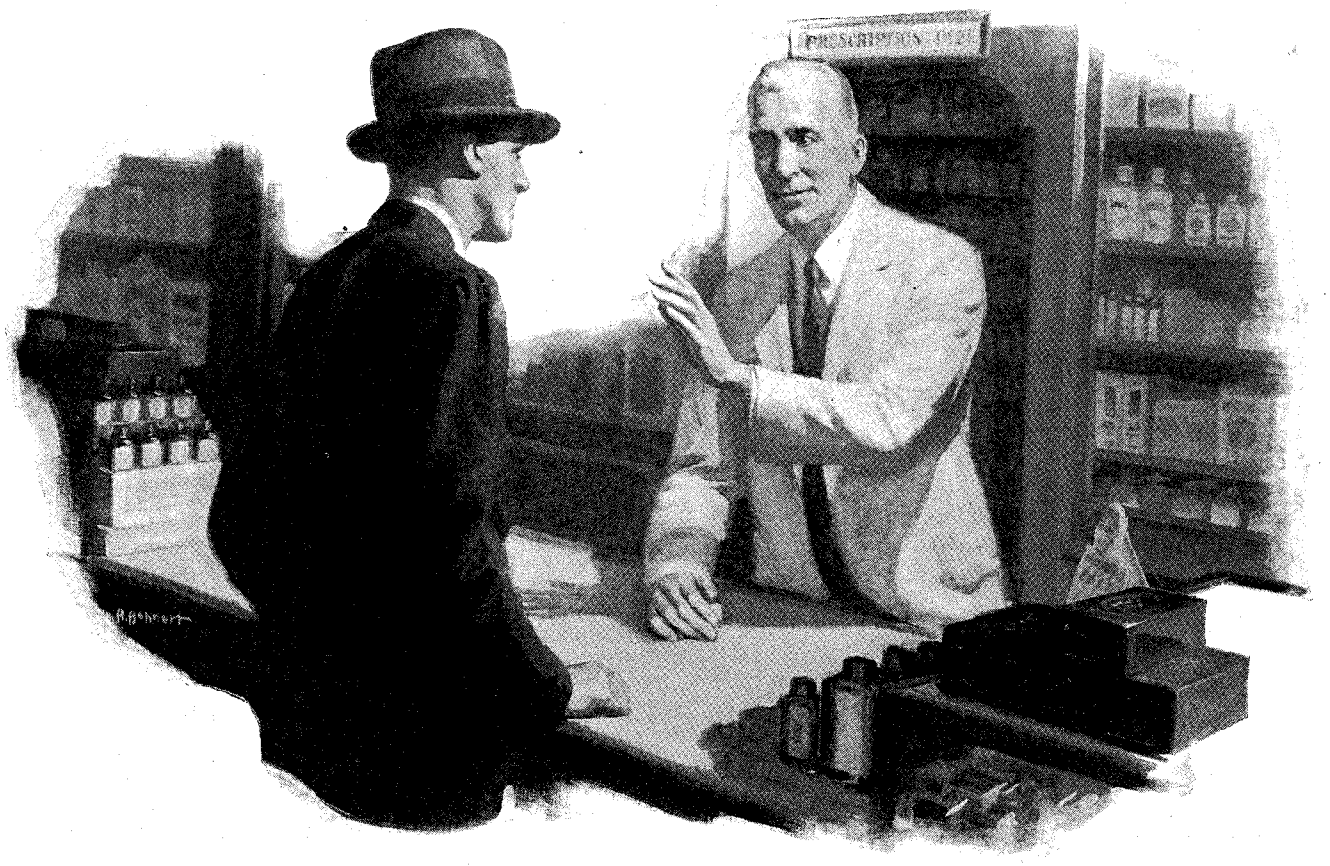
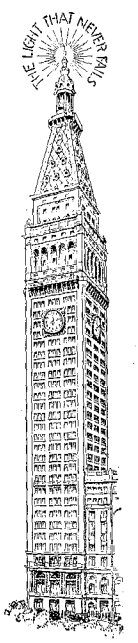
Appendicitis Warnings



"I can give it to you, of course. But if I were you I wouldn't take anything for it without the advice of a doctor. Those abdominal pains may mean appendicitis."

THE symptoms of appendicitis vary. Almost always, continued pain and tenderness in the abdomen are the first indications of an acutely inflamed appendix. Of course, not all intestinal aches are caused by appendicitis, but anyone who has continued, unrelieved abdominal pain, especially if it is accompanied by nausea or vomiting, needs competent medical attention at the earliest possible moment and not self-medication.

If it is appendicitis the use of a laxative is dangerous. It stimulates violent intestinal action and may spread the inflammation, cause the appendix to rupture, or induce peritonitis. Moreover, the sufferer should not be given food, drugs or medicine of any kind unless prescribed by the attending physician.



Send for your doctor immediately if there is any suspicion of appendicitis. In making his diagnosis he may find it necessary to make one or more blood cell counts or to observe your temperature for a few hours, keeping you quietly in bed under close observation.

Your doctor may decide that the attack does not clearly denote appendicitis and can be relieved without an operation. But if it is a clear case of acute appendicitis, he will probably recommend an operation within the shortest possible time.

Performed by an expert surgeon, early in the attack, before the appendix has burst or peritonitis has begun, an operation for acute appendicitis should cause little concern.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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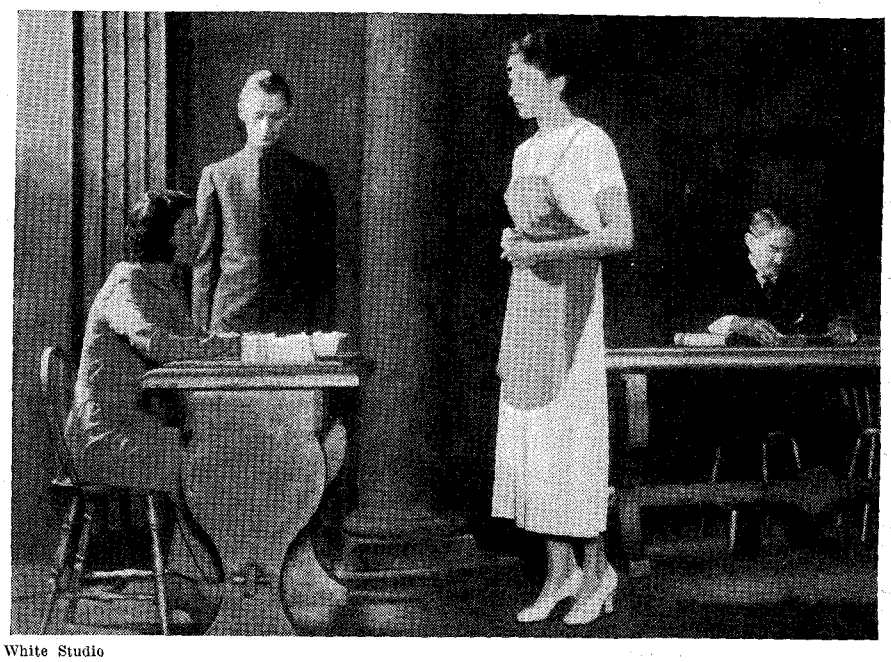
People Shouldn't Commit Suicide

"Lost Horizons," a Play Abandoned by Its Author, and Presented Without Dramatist's Name on It, Describes in Twenty-one Scenes Why Rendezvous With Death Is Bitter Choice

IF "Lost Horizons" could be as good a play as the events which led up to its colossal production, there would be a new success in New York. The play is in twenty-one scenes, and no one of them comparable to the scenes staged by its author when a gray-clad courier of the mails tossed in his Hollywood cottage a bundle containing the play as John Hayden rewrote it and as Laurence Rivers, Inc., proposed to present it.



White Studio

Jane Wyatt (standing) in the Hall of Records scene in "Lost Horizons"

That sunny California day was split wide open by the outraged howls of Harry Segall, the benumbed dramatist whose play it had been. It took him, the legend relates, something short of five minutes to tell both the Messrs. Rivers and Hayden, via telephone, that they could produce "Lost Horizons" until they were blind, but if they produced it with his name on it the lawyers would be around in the morning.

And so, scenically speaking, the largest play of the new season is available to the public without a dramatist's name on it. And even if it had a dramatist's name on it, it wouldn't help much. Here, charted, stitched, and tucked, is a play which practically bends down to its knees and begs the film cameras to take it. If ever a play was made for motion-pictures, this is that play, and the most solid proof of that is the fact that a motion-picture company owns it.

Mr. Segall, a thoughtful youth who pleasured himself with the effortless work of sitting in the sunshine and thinking on the frailties of man, struck upon the less-than-stunning notion that if one person committed suicide that violent act might very well indeed eddy down through time and circumstance and affect, miserably, the lives of persons to whom the suicide was not even known. Requiring nothing more than the notion, he sat down and wrote his play.

Few can know what he wrote. All that has received public unveiling is his play as Mr. Hayden rewrote it. And his play as Mr. Hayden rewrote it is still not much more than the original notion, plus twenty-one scenes which skip from a Hollywood living-room to the Hall of Records in, presumably, Heaven, and thence to cheap backstages in Kansas City, fusty hotels in Atlantic City and penthouses in New York City. They were nice scenes, eloquent, well-painted testimony that scenic artistry has come a long way in the last twenty years, but if they helped to make or unmake the play is a debatable question the quickest answer to which is a blunt and not too polite No.

The author, either one of them, presents *Janet Evans*, a young actress consumingly in love with *Ralph Bondley*. They are living together in Los Angeles. He is offered a post as assistant district attorney in New York, accepts it and breaks with her—brutally. He slams out of the house and she, stunned by the dismissal, shoots and kills herself. A moment later, looking not a jot worse for having blasted herself into eternity, she is summoned to the Hall of Records and made to read five books, each of which contains the story of persons whose whole lives would have been different, and better, had she not thwarted her destiny by trying to patch up a broken heart with lead.

She reads them and in them learns that, altho at the time of committing suicide she did not know any of them, and never would have known four of them, her act has brought moral ruin to two estimable young women, has caused the suicide of a badgered young theatrical manager and has brought an innocent youth to death in the electric chair. The fifth person might or might not have been murdered had she lived, but if that one escapes importance in the scheme, she takes over as the fifth and finds that she shot herself free from the opportunity of a great romance with a man who would not have deserted her.

The play ends with the *Evans* girl, studying over the last pages of the Book of Lives just as the man with whom she would have been happy himself comes in, a suicide. She is, of course, a stranger to him and she has the pain of seeing him turn from her.

Miss Jane Wyatt, for three seasons the most promising ingénue in the theater and now a star of the films in California, is brought back from the cameras to play the rôle of *Janet Evans*. Miss Wyatt is in twelve of the twenty-one scenes and only

(Continued on page 35)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more and better plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Continental Varieties," a super-vaudeville in the European manner with Lucienne Boyer and Vicente Escudero starred. At the Little Theater.

D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, London's own Gilbert and Sullivan troupe, direct from the Savoy Theater. At the Martin Beck Theater.

"Dodsworth," a hold-over from last season with Walter Huston in a stunning performance as the Sinclair Lewis motor manufacturer. At the Shubert Theater.

"Judgment Day," Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Belasco Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls, and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the Golden Theater.

"The Distaff Side," a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a vast and costly operetta spending $500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

"Tobacco Road," raffish and blunt comedy-drama of Georgia crackers, with James Barton playing the blasphemous *Jeeter Lester*. At the Forrest Theater.

W. B.

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Not Good Enough for Ireland

When Dublin Hinted That to Sean O'Casey, He Replied Ireland Wasn't Good Enough for Him, but Broadway Finds Him O. K.

The success of his play, "The Plough and the Stars," treating of the Irish Easter Rebellion, enabled Sean O'Casey to leave Ireland. At the time he said: "We have a parliament, you know. They call it the Dail. Well, recently they refused a grant to the Abbey Theater, and one reason given was that my plays derided and vilified the Irish people. It was hinted that I was not good enough for Ireland. My reply is, Ireland is not good enough for me."

Pach Brothers photograph

Lillian Gish, as *Jannice*, and Moffatt Johnson, as *The Bishop*, in "Within the Gates"

Settled in London, O'Casey wrote "The Silver Tassie," a biting and realistic play of the War, three of the four acts being written in a naturalistic key, but the second of them in a contrastingly savage, expressionistic manner which disturbed those used to the conventional habit of a playwright creating his drama's acts in the same, unifying literary style.

In 1928 O'Casey submitted "The Silver Tassie" to the Abbey Theater. This theater owed its success and financial well-being largely to the fact that it had produced O'Casey's previous three plays, starting with "The Shadow of a Gunman," which was followed by the famous "Juno and the Paycock." However, the directors of the Abbey rejected the new play. They were confused by it, Yeats finding that it was not "a good play."

Yeats's defection was more than offset by the emergence of George Bernard Shaw in the lists of O'Casey warriors. Shaw, most luminous of the literary stars who first rose in Dublin, found "The Silver Tassie" a "great play."

The annals of the ensuing O'Casey-Shaw versus Yeats-Abbey Theater controversy are a scorching page in Irish literary history. One of the victims of the blistering O'Casey verbal bombardments later remarked: "Mr. O'Casey not only empties his pistol at his opponent, but then hurls it after him." In any event, almost solely because of Shaw's enthusiasm, "The Silver Tassie" found a London audience.

It is little wonder that with this gloriously seething background, a new play by Sean O'Casey has become an event in the English-speaking theater. New York now has seen his latest drama, "Within the Gates." O'Casey subtitles it a "play of four scenes in a London park."

His previous plays have in them the riotous color and tang of Irish working people, who, like himself, lived in tenements, and were dock-laborers, hod-carriers, and stone-breakers. They are the people who participated in the historic 1913 strike which gave birth to the Citizen Army. O'Casey was one of the first to join this "army," and to arm for insurrection. In 1916, the Easter Rebellion flared. O'Casey was in the thick of it.

These are the experiences which provided the flaming background for O'Casey's widely acclaimed plays. In leaving them behind, and passing to the setting of "Within the Gates," he has taken a stride, however, not only out of Ireland, but, also, out of the conventional theater.

"Within the Gates" has no plot in the accepted meaning of the word. It is a pageant of tormented souls, illuminated and intensified by a fine lyrical language. It rings with the pure sound of simple unaffected poetry. Its rhythms are natural, and not the self-imposed limitations of outworn models; its speech flows freely and easily.

No Box-Office Concession

This graceful tongue articulates with the hot irony of a dramatist who can bite through the cant, the cheap sentiments, and the pretentious arguments of life to the underlying greed and stupidity which festers in humanity to-day. "Within the Gates" really is a dramatic poem, exposing the cheap shoddy of modern society. The hollowness of a society which tacitly condones the organized hypocrisies of formal religion, and which absorbs itself in a shallow and sensation-mongering press—that and kindred subjects interweave as the theme of this play. And the characters —ranging from a group of down-and-outs to nurse-maids and evangelists—are symbols of this dying life which O'Casey ironically challenges through the figures of *The Dreamer* and *Jannice*, a young prostitute, who resolves to "go game and die dancing."

Not in one line does O'Casey make a concession to popular sentiments, or to the commercial playhouse.

Shawn and His Men Dancers Give Recital in New York

Ted Shawn and his men dancers, an organization which has and has had students and admirers of modern dance-forms at each other's throats, gave a recital at Carnegie Hall last Saturday as part of the young people's entertainment series. When it was over, the battling was more furious than ever and if Mr. Shawn and his dancers accomplish nothing else, they serve to maintain strife among followers of the dance.

The program began with the more popular primitive rhythms, including, of course, Mr. Shawn's favorite, the Hopi Indian Eagle Dance, and this section of the program closed with Shawn and his ensemble in the stirring Maori War Haka, a furious, thumping creation.

The Labor Symphony, with Shawn and full ensemble, is a four-part design beginning with field labor, moving on to forest and sea labor, ending with a stirring piece of choreography, mechanized labor.

Leader Not at His Best

Shawn, himself, was not at his best in dancing "The Hound of Heaven," an invention inspired by Francis Thompson's poem. Here the patterns seemed more labored, and more capriciously stylized. And when he arrived, in the fourth part of the program, at a *farruca*, he found himself, unfortunately, having to be compared to Escudero, who, not many blocks away, was blazing in his own *farruca*. This particular dance has dismayed many dancers before Shawn and only the Spanish or Gipsy artists can bring it to the full, fiery, and impudent state its nature requires.

Barton Mumaw was interesting in the Dayak Spear Dance, and in a joking, sophisticated satire. Dennis Landers's mule-team driver's number was a pleasant novelty. The young men of the ensemble showed the painstaking training which has gone into their present state of talent, and, superficially, there is no grave fault to be found in them or their leader.

It is the soundness of the idea that is in question. The modern dance, at best, has had to strive hard to win adherents. One or two of its leaders have enjoyed a great vogue, but, in the main, the public either has remained away with sturdy indifference, or it has laughed and found the posturing and rhythms absurd.

It is questionable whether a company of men is best for modern dance. Many in the audience are made uncomfortable by an all-male dancing company, and, altho Shawn and his dancers have received wide critical praise on tour, the reaction from the public was not as hearty as had been desired and expected.

There still remain in this country a great many men who look upon the public dancing of other men as an event demanding hoots and jeers. Nothing, of course, could be more silly, but that is how it is, and the element is large enough, and numerous enough, to give any exponent and champion of male dancers pause.

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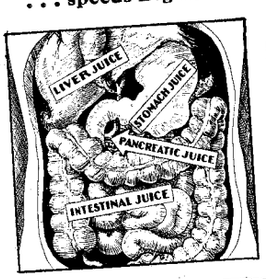

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The reason is: Hormone-like* substances abundant in this new yeast stimulate vital digestive juices and the muscular action of your entire digestive tract!

DR. G. ROSENTHAL, noted physiologist, says: "'XR' Yeast *twice* as effective."

DR. LEE, authority on Yeast for Health, is in touch with medical scientists the world over. He says: "This *new* yeast amazes doctors."

Corrects constipation, indigestion and related skin troubles far faster. Rich in hormone-like* substances. (Newly added Vitamin A helps combat colds, too!)

HAVE YOU TRIED IT? Everybody is talking about the new, "XR" Yeast. From the hundreds of questions, Dr. Lee answers these:—

1. Just what is "XR" Yeast?

It's a new, stronger "strain" of fresh yeast—a new *variety*—discovered by a famous bacteriologist in a great U. S. medical college. It acts more vigorously . . . *faster!*

2. What is its Importance to Health?

A majority of common health troubles come from a slowing up of your digestive juices (see chart) . . . and digestive action.

*"XR" Yeast, through its richness in hormone-like substances (natural body "activators") *stimulates* these juices to flow faster and *strengthens* the digestive muscles from the stomach on down.

Your food is thus better "churned," digested—moved through your body faster. Indigestion, "stuffed" feeling after meals—constipation—run-down condition usually soon go!

3. Does it contain any Drugs?

No! It's a *food*. Entirely *unlike* cathartics, which act by irritation! The new, "XR" Yeast "normalizes" you . . . corrects constipation, etc., naturally.

4. Will it clear the Skin quicker?

Yes! By clearing you out "inside," it purifies your blood—and this means a healthier skin and complexion! Actually, your skin gains "tone." Pimples, etc., disappear *in much shorter time.*

5. Do Colds occur less frequently?

"XR" Yeast combats colds by cleansing the system—*and* by supplying newly added Vitamin A, the "infection-preventing" vitamin! Each cake of Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast is also rich in Vitamins B, D, G—*four* vitamins!

START TO EAT IT NOW!

. . . 3 cakes a day—plain or dissolved in one-third glass of water—preferably half an hour before each meal. Eat Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast regularly and after you've got quick results . . . until you're *thoroughly* well! Buy 9 cakes (for the first 3 days) and start now.

"Acts Quicker!" says Mrs. Kinneer

"It *is* more efficacious," writes Mrs. Mabel Kinneer, Staten Island, N.Y. "Several years ago my doctor prescribed yeast to 'regulate' me . . . my improvement was remarkable. Lately, I felt sluggish and nervous again. I ate the *new*, 'XR' Yeast . . . now feel wonderful. It acts *quickly.*"

(As good as ever for baking)

Fleischmann's XR Yeast

ON SALE AT GROCERS, RESTAURANTS, SODA FOUNTAINS

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Lapland: Utopia of Welfare for the Worker

In the Town of Kiruna, North of the Arctic Circle, Where the Richest Ore in the World Is Found, Some of Roosevelt's Ideals Are Realized, Says Observer

By Henry Albert Phillips

[*This is the second of two articles by Henry Albert Phillips dealing with social and economic progress in industrial Sweden. The first, "Sweden as a Rooseveltian Model," appeared recently.*

Lapland has neither a political nor a geographical unity. It is simply the collective name for the extensive region in the north of Europe inhabited by Lapps. The total Lapp population, as given by the New Standard Encyclopedia, is more than 31,000, thus distributed: 20,000 in Norway, 7,000 in Sweden, nearly 1,200 in Finland, and 3,000 in Russia.

The opinions expressed in this article are solely those of the author, who has written from first-hand observation.—The Editor.]

Ewing Galloway, New York

A group of young adult Lapps in their picturesque costumes

WHAT Karl Marx, what Lenin, what Hitler, and, in particular, what Franklin D. Roosevelt have been theorizing about, has been realized, to an amazing degree, without fuss, for the last two decades, or so, in the little town of Kiruna, some distance north of the Arctic Circle, in Lapland.

Kiruna is the workman's paradise. Kiruna is a town of iron. It lies part way up a mountain of iron, with a second mountain of iron shadowing it from across the river. Kiruna is Sweden's treasure chest. The richest ore in the world—90 per cent.—is at hand on the surface, so miners simply blow off the heads of the mountains bit by bit—6,000,000 tons a year.

A Wide-Spread Klondike

This metallic phenomenon has transformed the whole of Lapland into a wide-spread Klondike. Its great wealth has built up not only a modern town of 10,000 inhabitants north of the Arctic Circle, but, also, an electrified railway, with all the luxuries of modern first-class travel, traversing more than a thousand miles through an erstwhile wilderness.

Kiruna, like Kramfors, in Sweden, was for years under the control of the Communists. Only during the latest local election were they ousted from political control by all other parties combining and casting more than 51 per cent. of the ballots. Altho to-day there are more than 1,000 unemployed miners in Kiruna, they are enjoying the benefits of a minimum wage.

I spent many days among the miners of Kiruna, and was several times a house guest. Their homes were comparable to those of the highest paid skilled workers in America. Every house was lighted with electricity—costing about three cents a kilowatt—and many used electricity for cooking and supplementary heating.

Homes had telephones, and radios, and there was every evidence that these miners spent their money freely for all those things which, in most other European countries, are considered as luxuries.

They were not merely well-clothed, but, on occasion, well-dressed. Many of them owned motor-cars, in addition to bicycles for every member of the household. Beauty, order, and cleanliness were the absolute rule. They began at the works, where each man took his hot bath, and changed his dusty work-clothes, on finishing his eight-hour shift.

Every man, woman, and child was 100 per cent. literate, and each miner seemed to have a hobby.

Now all this will not seem so surprizing when one learns that the workmen who sharpened the drills in good times earned never less than $75 a week, and that $30, $40, and $50 a week were not uncommon wages nowadays.

In the course of events, I met Alb. Okerlund, who in most respects represents the highest type of man that Sweden's welfare work, in creating and maintaining a self-respecting working citizenry, is turning out.

I was sitting in the park making notes, at the time, when a workman approached, and, lifting his hat, asked if I was not the "Englishman" who was looking for someone who spoke English to guide him about? He said he would like to show me round—he wouldn't think of accepting a fee. It was just for the practise in English!

We walked up to Alb.'s seven-room cottage, for which he paid a monthly rental of $15. The inside walls had been frescoed by a former artist-miner, in his spare moments, with color-pictures of scenes among the Lapps. In my honor, Alb. changed from his lounging suit, and green flannel shirt, to his spick and span Sunday clothes. We had coffee, and two kinds of bread which his wife had made that morning. A large basket of newly-washed clothes stood in the hallway. He apologized for her non-appearance, on the plea that she was momentarily expecting to become a mother.

Their other six children appeared one by one—sweet, neat, and clean—shyly made their curtsies, and went back to their mother in the kitchen.

English From the Classics

Okerlund then explained how it was that he spoke such precise, almost stilted, English. He had learned it entirely from primers and English classics. He pointed with pride to a bookcase with a plaster Venus de Milo on top of it. "Silas Marner," "The Brooding Wild," by Ridgwell Cullum; "The Decameron," Shakespeare complete, and a score of others. I was the first "Englishman" with whom he had ever had a long conversation.

De Cou. From Ewing Galloway, New York

A retired Lapp fisherman

When he could get England on the radio, he said, he managed to pick up quite a bit of the language. With his books, his children, his wife, and his home, he was very content, he told me. But not nearly so happy as his wife, he added, for she would gladly give her life for her children. Some day he would retire, and draw his Old Age Pension from the Government. Then the children would carry on for him. What more could a man ask of life?

So there, in Kiruna, bound in a vise of iron, sealed up—save for the radio-voice—for ten months of the year in snow, ice, and eighteen hours of darkness, each day, amidst zero cold, I found the outstanding example of a workers' paradise; such as all the world of Socialism is striving to attain.

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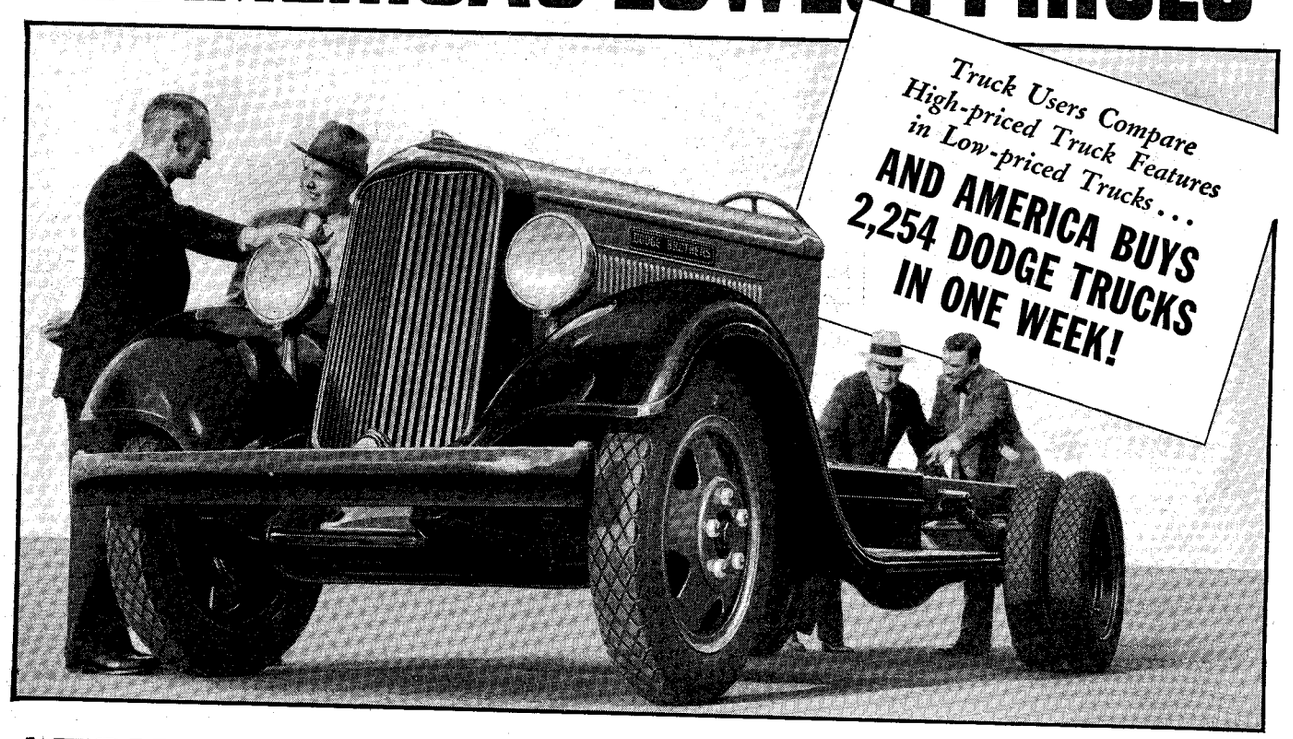
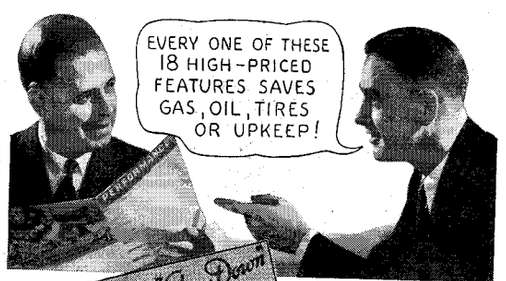
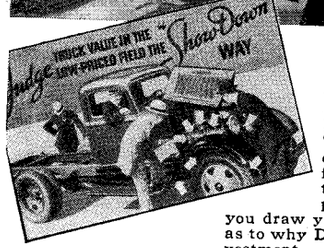
DODGE OFFERS 1½ TON TRUCKS AT AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICES*



½ TON CHASSIS $365*... 1½ TON CHASSIS $490*





FREE

You be the judge. Ask your Dodge dealer for a free copy of the "Show-Down" score card. It gives you the facts about Dodge and the other two lowest-priced trucks. Lets you draw your own conclusions as to why Dodge is the best investment.

DEPENDABLE DODGE TRUCKS

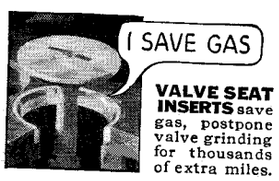
See Your Dodge Dealer for a "Show-Down" of Features . . . Compare Delivered Prices!

NO wonder truck buyers by the thousands—everywhere—are switching to Dodge. For, today, your minimum truck budget buys a Dodge! Yet, in a "show-down" of high-priced, money-saving features Dodge leads the other two lowest-priced trucks by an amazing margin. By actual count, Dodge gives you 18 of these known, recognized, high-priced truck features . . . and Dodge alone, among low-priced trucks, gives you anywhere near all of them.

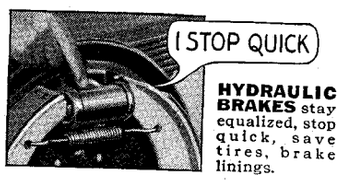
For over 17 years Dodge trucks have been famous for extra dependability. Dodge is the only one of the three lowest-priced trucks that is built in a truck factory by truck mechanics. Bear that in mind when you go to buy your next truck. Dodge features plus Dodge craftsmanship mean more value for less money... a truck that costs less to operate . . . a truck that runs with fewer repairs . . . a truck that's running years after an ordinary low-priced truck is through!

*America's three lowest-priced 1½-ton trucks are now offered at virtually the same prices. On some types Dodge is lower. On others, Dodge costs a few dollars more. In every case the difference is slight. Here are some examples. Check Dodge prices against the others for yourself:

1½-ton, 6-cyl., 131" and 136" w. b. Chassis	*Now* $490
1½-ton, 6-cyl., 148" and 161" w. b. Chassis	*Now* $520
1½-ton, Special, 6-cyl., 136" w. b. Chassis	*Now* $545
1½-ton, 6-cyl., 131" w. b. Canopy	*Now* $720
1½-ton, 6-cyl., 131" w. b. Panel...	*Now* $740
1½-ton, 6-cyl., 136" w. b. Stake...	*Now* $670



VALVE SEAT INSERTS save gas, postpone valve grinding for thousands of extra miles.



HYDRAULIC BRAKES stay equalized, stop quick, save tires, brake linings.

FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE makes servicing easier . . . cuts upkeep expense.

All prices shown here are f. o. b. factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment, including dual wheels on 1½-ton models, extra. A complete line of Commercial Cars and Trucks from ½-ton to 9 tons payload capacity also priced low. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

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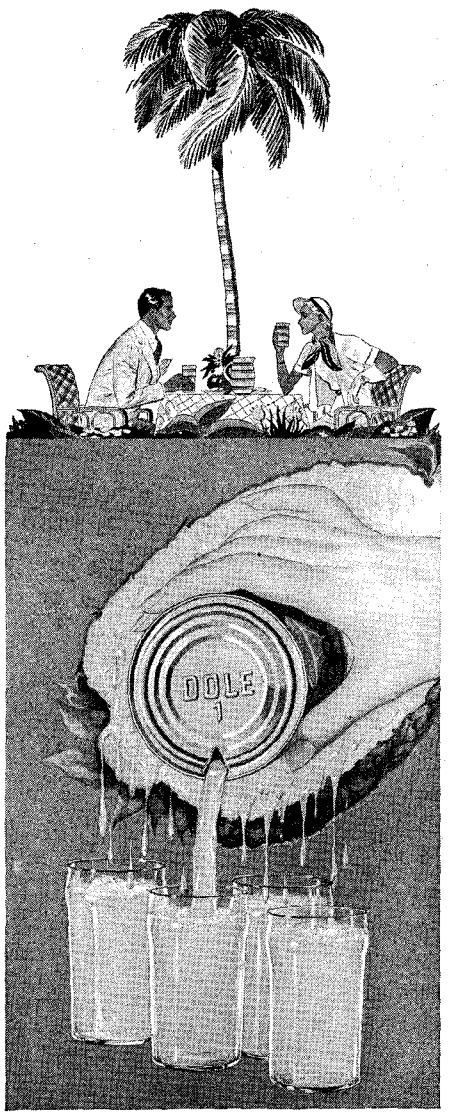

REFRESHING!

Straight from Hawaii, the land of tropical fruits and flowers, comes this new, *refreshing* beverage — DOLE pure, unsweetened Hawaiian Pineapple Juice. Drink a cool glassful of this golden fruit juice in the morning before you start the serious business of living. It picks you up and starts you on your way refreshed.

DOLE Hawaiian Pineapple Juice actually provides quickly available energy because the juice is extracted from field-fresh, *fully-ripened* pineapples in which the easily assimilated fruit sugars (source of energy) have been fully developed. A good source of vitamins A, B and C. It carries the Seal of Acceptance of the American Medical Association's Committee on Foods.

DOLE vacuum-packing seals the important nutritive elements and the field-fresh flavor within the can. Available at grocers everywhere. Be sure to look for the name "DOLE" stamped on the top of the can.

How would you like one of the smartest, most amusing recipe booklets you have ever seen? It's profusely illustrated, practical and free! Then write in immediately for our "Morning, Noon and Night," just off the press. Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii. Sales Offices: 215 Market St., San Francisco, California.

DOLE PINEAPPLE JUICE

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Diamond Jim: The Life and Times of James Buchanan Brady. By Parker Morell. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.)

"Diamond Jim" Brady was the splendiferous consummation of the Horatio Alger era in American history. He was born over his father's saloon at the corner of Cedar and West Streets, New York City, on April 12, 1856. He left school at eleven to earn his living as a bell-boy in the old St. James Hotel; and, from that day, forward, "Diamond Jim" never did anything but rise in the world. He died in 1917, just as the United States entered the World War, in time to avoid any serious depression; railroad presidents and Broadway stars vied for places at his funeral.

Parker Morell's account of "Diamond Jim's" rise and florid magnificence is composed with appropriate gusto. Brady, according to his own lights, was honest; but he never pretended to conventional virtue. He had, however, an aversion to liquor which, later in life, when he consorted with heavy-drinking gentlemen from Wall Street, served him in good stead. He never touched alcohol, and he had a phenomenal memory. He remembered what other gentlemen said in their cups.

Even in his bell-boy days, Jim Brady had a reputation as a champion oyster-swallower. The proprietor of the St. James cut off Jim's access to the free-lunch counter when he discovered Jim's capacity—his stomach, in later years, was to be the marvel of the Johns Hopkins doctors. They solemnly averred that it was six times the normal size.

Eating was one of Jim's minor forms of conspicuous consumption. When he was ticket agent at the Spuyten Duyvil railway-station, his top-hat and Prince Albert coat were the pride of the line. Jim early decided that "If you are going to make money, you've got to look like money." He did; and he made money—millions.

Diamonds were Jim's favorite investment, partly because they were the showiest jewel. As a traveling salesman for railway equipment, he played cards for diamonds on the railway trains, and soon accumulated a promising collection. He used to show them to his prospects. When doubt of their authenticity was expressed, he would walk to the window and write "James Buchanan Brady" on the window-glass in particularly flowing script. Some of those whose windows were scratched by Jim's diamonds were at first annoyed; later, possession of such a pane was a prize.

Jim Brady was a good salesman. In true Horatio Alger style, he made his rounds thoroughly. He would work one end of a hand-car, still wearing his silk hat and frock coat, out to the remotest section men's shacks, and return to the offices of the lines better informed than they were themselves as to what equipment was needed.

In 1895, Jim Brady startled New York by racing down Fifth Avenue at eleven miles an hour in New York City's first horseless carriage. Later he took to broughams. He had several; for his plum-covered brougham he had his coachman wear plum-colored uniforms, and so on through the series. When he took to bicycles, he outdid himself. He ordered a dozen gold-plated bicycles with silver-plated spokes. He gave Lillian Russell a jewel-studded bike with a blue plush-lined leather case, which she always took with her on tour; and he had a three-seated bicycle made for himself, Miss Russell, and an attendant. Central Park was crowded when the news spread that they were out.

Wall Street came easy to Jim. He knew railroads, and he lived in the era of railroads. He made his first million on a little plunger in Reading stock; and, with John W. Gates, he was one of the few who ever successfully challenged the elder Morgan.

Top-hats were a minor matter to Jim in his later days. He bought his size 18½ shirts by the gross, and his little 8½ buttoned shoes by the dozen. He became dissatisfied with his half-dozen complete equipments of diamond jewelry, and, one day, went to a jeweler to order thirty complete sets, one for eacl. day of the month.

Even with an abnormal stomach, food finally got the better of Jim. He had to go on a diet of milk-toast, pepsin, and bismuth. Even that did not stop the formation of gallstones. The New York doctors doubted if he could recover; a Johns Hopkins doctor operated and cured him, and Jim promptly endowed a quarter-million-dollar Urological Institute for the doctor, as casually as he formerly had given away a few hundred turkeys for Christmas.

He loved to show off; he loved to spend money; he belonged to the pre-War age of millionaires.

Worth Reading

C. P. Scott of *The Manchester Guardian.* By J. L. Hammond. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $3.75). A life of the greatest newspaper editor of history.

Lost Paradise. By Robert P. Tristram Coffin. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). Boyhood on a Maine farm.

The Story of My Life. By Marie, Queen of Rumania. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $4). Surprizingly realistic, intimate pictures of royalty at home.

War Memoirs: Volume III, 1916-1917. By David Lloyd George. (Little, Brown and Company; $4). In which the Little Welshman flays the stupid generals and admirals.

Sex in Prison. By Joseph F. Fishman. (New York: National Library Press; $3). A frank discussion of the unnatural life of the prison population.

Sails Over Ice. By Capt. "Bob" Bartlett. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $3). Nine voyages into the frozen North.

Brinkley Manor. By P. G. Wodehouse. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2). Packed with laughter.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

This song of the hungry and wild, expressing scorn for the pampered and tame, may have an echo in human affairs. From *The Saturday Review of Literature:*

SONG OF THE RABBITS OUTSIDE THE TAVERN

BY ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

We who play under the pines,
We who dance in the snow
That shines blue in the light of the moon
Sometimes halt as we go,
Stand with our ears erect,
Our noses testing the air,
To gaze at the golden world
Behind the windows there.

Suns they have in a cave,
And stars each on a tall white stem
And the thought of fox or of owl
Seems never to bother them.
They laugh and eat and are warm,
Their food is ready at hand
While hungry out in the cold
We little rabbits stand.

But they never dance as we dance
They have not the speed nor the grace,
We scorn both the cat and the dog
Who lie by their fireplace,
We scorn them, licking their paws
Their eyes on an upraised spoon—
We who dance hungry and wild
Under a winter's moon!

The hunter, in a different mood. From *The Saturday Review of Literature:*

WARNING IN NOVEMBER

BY RICHARD WARREN HATCH

Now let the homing wild duck take
  His flight in strictest fear
Of welcoming pool and lonely lake:
  This is the time of year

When ponds are fringed with patient death;
  The reed is bent to use
More subtle than its growing hath
  Foreseen. And let the goose

Hold high the course of his wild wedge
  Above the groundling's fate:
A shadow lurks behind the sedge
  Which breeds a deeper hate

Than in the swift hawk's hungriest stoop.
  Futility has sown
Its reckoning; and man must kill
  The beauty not his own.

The uncreative soul must feed
  On life; the empty heart
Turns from itself, its desperate need
  Transformed, its secret art

Corrupt: these cannot longer bear
  In silence their disease,
Nor face the autumn everywhere—
  With cold hills and stark trees. . . .

Beware, O wild things flying south!
  Beware! I watch your flight!
Defeat is bitter in my mouth . . .
  I fear the winter night. . . .

Oh, I have seen your wild hearts stilled,
  And I have known your pain.
I have been empty . . . I have killed . . .
  And I shall kill again. . . .

"I'll never let you down"

No matter how big Doris gets, no matter how old, she will always feel that sturdy arm of her father sustaining her, and his loving care on guard.

Let her down? That is not John Roberts' idea of a father's responsibility.

He recently secured an Equitable policy. He arranged that, in event of his death, the proceeds would be paid to his daughter—not in a lump sum, but in monthly instalments throughout her lifetime. His little girl can always live comfortably and, moreover, will be assured of sufficient funds for an education.

Life insurance made to your measure

The Roberts case is one of many interesting applications of the Equitable Case Method of life insurance planning. This method makes certain that you get exactly the right insurance to fit your own needs and wishes. Obviously, such a professional approach often makes the same amount accomplish more.

To the EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society
393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Please mail a copy of your booklet describing the Equitable Case Method of Life Insurance Planning.
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SECURITY — PEACE OF MIND
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Thomas I. Parkinson, *President*

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A TRUE STORY

By A MOTHER

who tells how her three children became "perfect specimens of health"

"FIFTEEN years ago, after a very severe operation," writes Mrs. W. C. Garrett of Haslam, Texas, "my physician cautioned me against constipation. He said it was in part the cause of my serious condition, following a nearly fatal accident.

"One hard packed bowel movement a day, he informed me, was not the condition that nature intended, and left one in a poor way to resist disease or build up strength.

"He prescribed Nujol and a very special diet. After getting my bowels regulated, I was surprised at the small amount it took to keep in condition.

"Our children are perfect specimens of health at the ages of 4, 5 and 7. Nujol has been their only laxative. Have passed through three epidemics of measles and whooping cough and escaped them all, due in a great part to three good evacuations a day. They play out of doors in all kinds of weather and even stripped and went swimming in February on the flooded tennis court, without any ill effect.

"I have started at least a half dozen of my friends using Nujol for their babies. It's known in our family as the 'safe regulator'."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork," now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Inc., 2 Park Avenue, Dept. 7V, New York City.

A Million Catholics Kneel at Eucharistic Congress

(Continued from page 22)

for men was held in the Plaza de Mayo. Six hundred thousand spectators are reported to have watched 260,000 men kneeling for the Communion, and to have heard a prayer for "peace and cessation of bloodshed on American soil." It was Columbus Day, usually a fête day in Latin America. This time the fever for sports gave way to religious fervor, and the vivas were for Christ, King of Peace.

It seemed that thoughts of peace were uppermost in all speech and prayer, with special remembrance for those still spilling each others' blood. Looking at the great demonstration of faith, Cardinal Cerejeria of Lisbon declared he felt "full promise of peace and justice."

On one occasion, 7,000 conscripts received Holy Communion. President Augustin P. Justo, generals of the Army, and other officers received with them. Again there were prayers for peace. More than 500,000 gathered for a solemn Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Bishop Orihuela of Alicante, Spain. The sun was hot, for it was summer-time in Argentina, and men and priests were permitted to don their hats. Women, refusing to retreat to shade, held newspapers over their heads. Military and naval men stood at attention before the Cross. A hush fell on the scene, and so intense was emotion that many were moved to tears.

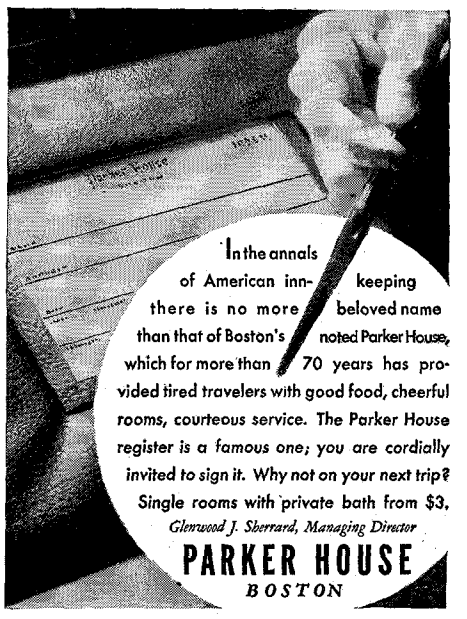
American Ambassador Present

In the diplomatic box sat United States Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, who had gone to Mass with Archbishop John Joseph Glennon of St. Louis, a welcome figure among his South American brothers. On one occasion, when he was returning to his quarters at the United States Embassy, he was greeted with cries of "Viva Norte America," the first time in many years, it was said, that the United States had been saluted in such fashion.

Other special services were held. Sectional lectures for the thirty-four nations represented were given in thirty-four churches. In the crypt of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Dr. James J. Walsh of New York addressed the American section, and reminded them that "the altar-rail is the greatest of social levelers. People of all classes kneel there to receive Communion. The Eucharist is one of the great social forces of the Catholic Church." The Congress was made the more notable because it was the occasion of the creation in Argentina of six new archbishoprics, and ten new bishoprics.

The climax came with the broadcast of the Papal Benediction. All the world listened in. That evening the pilgrims began turning toward home. Five of the eighteen pilgrim-ships moved together out into the channel, ruddy search-lights brightening their departure.

Cardinal Pacelli remained a day later to make a pilgrimage to Lujan, Argentina's Lourdes. His leave-taking was over a street carpeted with flowers.


In the annals of American inn-keeping there is no more beloved name than that of Boston's noted Parker House, which for more than 70 years has provided tired travelers with good food, cheerful rooms, courteous service. The Parker House register is a famous one; you are cordially invited to sign it. Why not on your next trip? Single rooms with private bath from $3.
Glenwood J. Sherrard, Managing Director
PARKER HOUSE
BOSTON

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Good Pay—Fascinating Work

If You are a business man

IF you have, or are contemplating, trade relations with Russia—if you are interested in international commerce—if you would improve your knowledge of the least known of the Great Powers—then you must have the new Literary Digest Map of Russia—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

This map, just off the press, is a real achievement in map making. It measures nearly 4½ x 3½ feet, is printed in 8 colors and cost $40,000 to produce. It is the only available modern map in English which charts Soviet Russia accurately on this scale. No college, no institution in the country possesses a map as fine as this.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

a cat has nine lives.—"H. N. T.," Los Angeles, Calif.—This expression comes to us from ancient times. The figure 9 has always been a mystical figure, and from the fact that a cat possesses great powers of recuperation and great resistance to disaster, this animal was regarded by the Ancients as of special mystical significance.

The first reference to the nine lives of a cat is found in the fable of "The Greedy and Ambitious Cat" in the works of Bidpai, who is supposed to have lived several centuries before Christ. According to the English translation of that fable, we read: "It has been the providence of Nature to give this creature (the cat) nine lives instead of one." These fables, which were early translated into other languages, appeared in Arabic about the 7th century and in English in 1570, and have been the source of many of the fables and incidents of later writers.

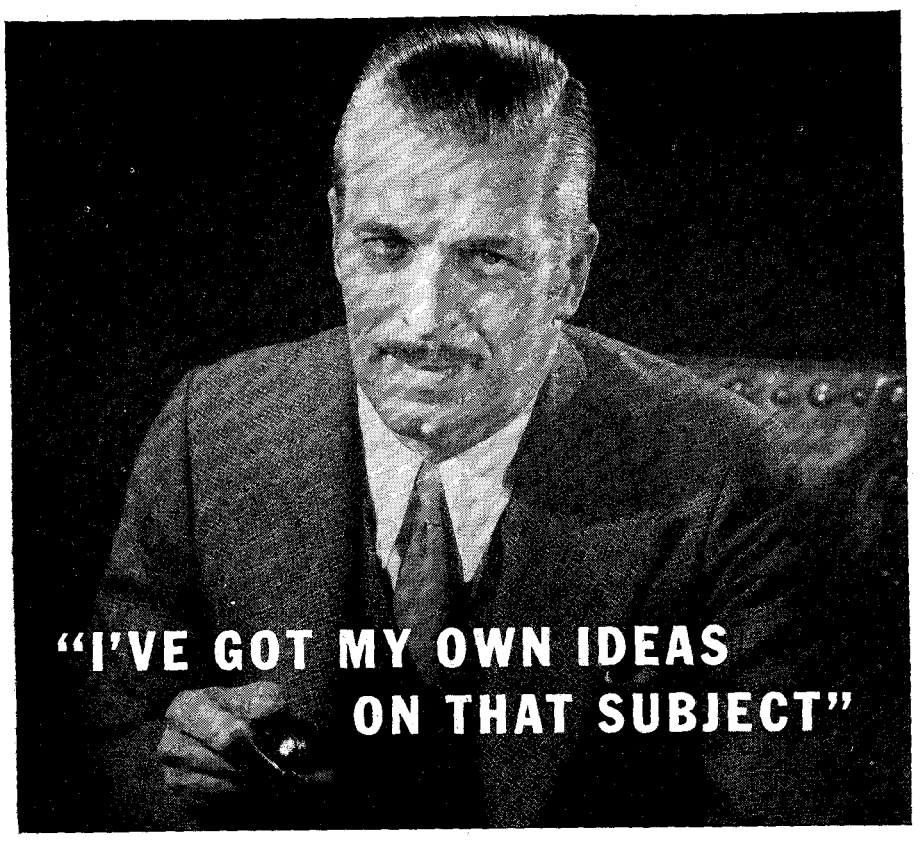
Bougainvillea.—"F. O'N.," Miami Beach, Fla.—The correct pronunciation is *bu"gen-vil'i-a*—*u* as in *rule*, *e* as in *prey*, first *i* as in *hit*, second *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*.

in.—"L. H. H.," Horseheads, N. Y.—The word *in* has, among many other senses, one of limitation or restriction as "*in* very truth a poor critic"; "brethren *in* the Lord." Further, *in* in the Church signifies "by the authority of," as "*In* the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit"; hence, "We ask it *in* Thy Name" is English of unimpeachable quality.

requiem.—"H. N. W.," Hartford, Conn.—This word may be pronounced *ri'kwi-em* (first *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*, *e* as in *get*), or *rek'wi-em* (*e's* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*).

Salome.—"G. J. K.," New York City.—In the pronunciation of proper names there is considerable latitude, inasmuch as the speaker may be using any one of the languages in which the name appears. *Salome* is pronounced *sa-lo'mi* in English (*a* as in *final*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *habit*); *sa"lo"me'* in French (*a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in prey); *sa-lo'ma* in German (first *a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *go*, second *a* as in *final*), and *sa-lo'me* in Greek (*a* as in *final*, *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *prey*).

want in; want out.—"R. K. K.," Lancaster, Pa.—The expressions "want in" and "want out" are colloquialisms, the use of which is confined to the United States and to Scotland and northern Ireland. They have been with us for at least a hundred years, but can not be called good literary use. "I wish to come in," or, "to go out" are the correct grammatical expressions; for *want* properly means "to crave; to feel the absence and need of; to wish for."



IDEAS?—VERY LIKELY, but what about facts? What do you actually *know* about caskets?

If bereavement should come—the death of a relative or close friend—would you know just what casket to choose, or how much to spend?

Many people would not. Many have "ideas" about caskets—rather than facts. Usually these are the people who, when forced to select a casket, make a hurried, unfortunate choice; are dissatisfied, unhappy—and then blame the trouble on everyone but themselves.

It is to these people that we advertise. It is to prevent them from making painful and sometimes costly errors that we ask them to remember and be guided by the National Trade-mark. On any casket, regardless of price, it is a guarantee of value and quality.

It is easy to prove this statement for yourself. NATIONAL CASKETS, sold by leading funeral directors in every part of the country, may be seen, examined, compared. In price you will find them comparable to other caskets. But in beauty of design and finish, in structural strength, in the quality of the materials used, you will find a difference.

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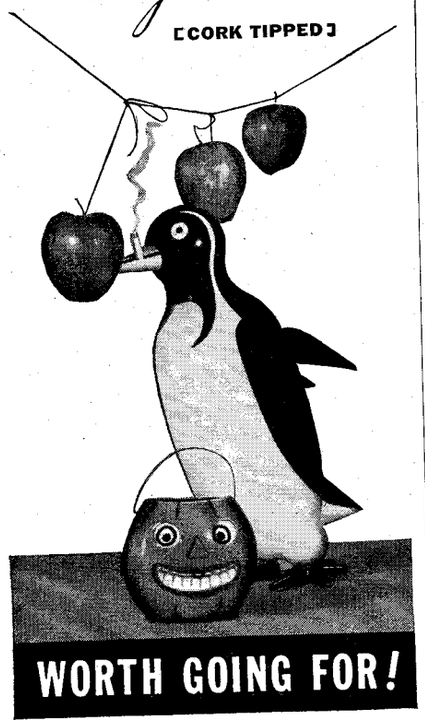

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On the Current Screen

Ernst Lubitsch, incomparable screen master of sophisticated gaiety, is at his wittiest in the latest version of that famous old operetta, **The Merry Widow (AAAA).** Altho the celebrated Lehar score remains, the characters still are dressed in the clothes of 1885, and the hero and heroine still are called *Danilo* and *Sonia,* very little of the old Balkan romantic love, so popular in the classic Viennese operettas, is left. In fact, the mood of the handsome new picture is far from romantic. Mr. Lubitsch still tells the story of the joys and sorrows of the love between a dashing officer and a beautiful widow, but, this time, decidedly, he tells it with a difference. In his characteristic fashion, the director insists on laughing, rather contemptuously, at the whole institution of sex, and his picture is ironical, detached, heady, and sophisticated, rather than given to graceful nostalgia.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Una Merkel, George Barbier, and Maurice Chevalier in "The Merry Widow"

Altho Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier perform attractively in the leading rôles, "The Merry Widow" is entirely the director's picture. It is the innumerable touches of satirical wit, the brilliant epigrams in pictorial form, and the air of cool, slightly scornful, intelligence that stand out. Even the staging of the famous waltz, altho handsomely performed, somehow seems of considerably less moment than a thousand sly and silken strokes of sardonic banter at the expense of the clichés of romantic operetta. Yet, even tho Mr. Lubitsch has laughed at the famous work, instead of taking it seriously, there is no reason for its admirers to speak of sacrilege. After all, the decrepit work, with its brightest feature—its lovely score—intact, returns as a genuine masterpiece of cinematic wit.

The work of the two stars, altho definitely subordinated to the brilliant achievements of the director, is excellent. Miss MacDonald sings admirably, and Mr. Chevalier continues to be a deft and debonair comedian. In supporting rôles, there is particularly good work by Edward Everett Horton, as a fussy and distraught ambassador; by George Barbier, as a worried and domestic Balkan monarch, and by Una Merkel, as his coquettish consort. "The Merry Widow" is a treat for the intelligence; and that is a reasonably rare happening in the cinema.

* * * *

Judge Priest (AAA*)—Will Rogers in his happiest rôle as the amiable Kentucky jurist of the Irvin S. Cobb stories. The tale, which is laid in a sort of rose-colored Southern mist of the 'nineties, is filled with singing of "Dixie," the marching of the Confederate veterans, and cheers for Robert E. Lee, and, amid amiable and humorous sentimentality, it tells how the good *Judge* found both a father and a husband for the village orphan. Excellently played by Mr. Rogers, the veteran Henry B. Walthall, Burton Churchill, David Landau, and Stepin Fetchit. A decidedly engaging film.

* * * *

Now and Forever (AA)—The delightful, and still unspoiled child, Shirley Temple, in a piece of sentimental melodrama about how baby fingers reformed a dashing and reckless international swindler. Gary Cooper and Carole Lombard head the cast in support of the most popular of screen babies, and there are admirable performances by Sir Guy Standing, as a benevolent-looking bandit, and by Charlotte Granville as a gruff dowager.

* * * *

Happiness Ahead (AA*)—A quiet, harmless, and slightly silly musical drama about the romance between a happy window-washer and an unhappy rich girl. In it Josephine Hutchinson makes a fairly satisfactory cinema début, assisted by Dick Powell.

* * * *

Deserter (AA)—A tortured and often confused, but powerful, Russian drama about a strike in Hamburg in pre-Nazi days. Altho it is not easy going for spectators, it contains much that is impressive.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow.	*Treasure Island, Chu Chin Chow, Crime Without Passion, One More River, *The Count of Monte Cristo, Our Daily Bread, *Peck's Bad Boy, *Judge Priest.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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"Lost Horizons," a Play Abandoned by Its Author

(Continued from page 24)

two of that round dozen give her any opportunity to show that she has made that most difficult of transitions—from ingénue to leading woman. The result, on a fairly brawling First Night, was that loyalty led many to insist that she had, and magnificently.

Others, with emery dust in their hearts and ice in their veins, flintily denied that she had done anything of the sort. They found that her performance in ten unsatisfactory scenes was uneven, was lacking in warmth and, clinching argument, could not be believed. The two in which she triumphed were the difficult and cruel first scene, leading to the suicide, and the next to last in which she found peaceful love after disaster. In these she was luminous, she was real, and she was *Janet Evans*. In the other ten she was Jane Wyatt back from Hollywood to take over a rôle for which she was not ready and to take over a play which also was not ready.

Walter Gilbert

Walter Gilbert was distinguished in the part of the theatrical manager and John Gallaudet, of the musical comedies, was effortless in the rôle of a Broadway playboy. Effortless, that is, when the dialog and sense of the play allowed him to be.

In addition to rewriting the play, Mr. Hayden performed the task of directing it. The latter exercise was no more to be commended than the job of rewriting.

When it all was over and the last of the wide-spread twenty-one scenes had been folded away, one thing, and only one thing, emerged from the event: people shouldn't commit suicide. Many players, too many scenes, and much money, all were used to restate something every one knew all along.

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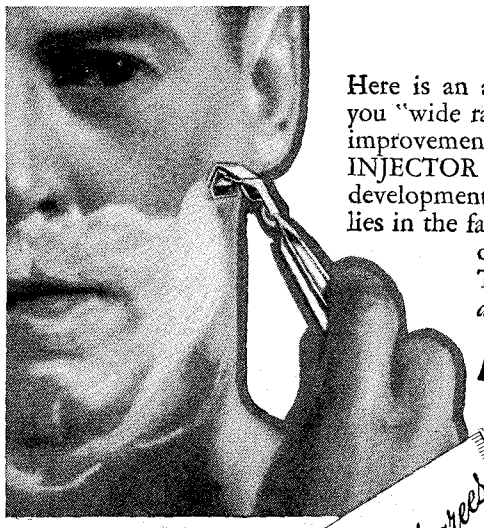

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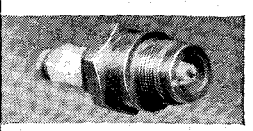

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The new AC Method removes all Oxide Coating, soot and carbon. Insulator is clean as new—saving gas, restoring performance.

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SAVE 1 GALLON OF GAS IN TEN

NEW AC METHOD OF SPARK PLUG CLEANING COMPLETELY REMOVES THE CHIEF CAUSES OF HARD STARTING, GASOLINE WASTE, AND LOSS OF POWER

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Save money on gas—cure hard starting, too—with a thorough spark plug cleaning. All better dealers, garages, and service stations are equipped with the AC Spark Plug Cleaner. They will clean and regap your plugs for only a nickel apiece. Badly worn spark plugs should, of course, be replaced with new ACs.

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IF you think you have to take nasty-tasting laxatives to get results—*you are wrong!*

If you think that to get results you have to take laxatives that upset the stomach, that shock the system, or that cause bad after-effects—*you are wrong!*

If you think a laxative can be taken as a cure-all—a treatment for a thousand ills—*you are wrong!*

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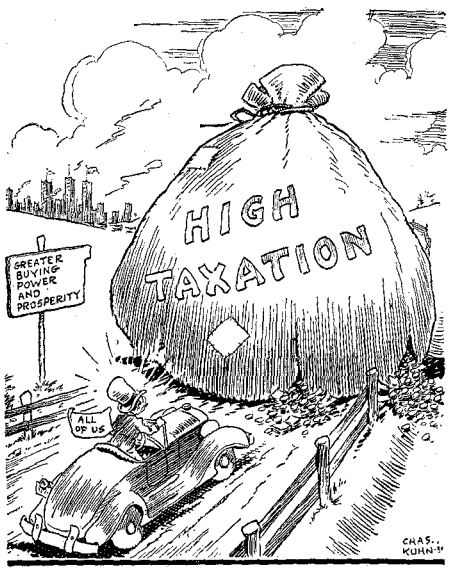
THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

Topics in Brief

CLOTHES make the man, and reveal how the woman is made.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

IF all the New Deal jokes now current were laid end to end, a little earth could be thrown over them.—*Detroit News.*



Blocking the Road
—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*

WHY should we be broad-minded, when the vogue runs to stream-lines?—*Toledo Blade.*

WELL, what are housewives going to do about the thirty-hour week?—*Nashville Tennessean.*

ONE thing we like about Shirley Temple is that she hasn't been to Reno yet.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

THE current memory whiz is the man who can remember the names of all of the quintuplets.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A SCIENTIST has a theory that life on this planet began in hot water. Began?—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

THERE is no truth in the assertion that NRA has used every possible alphabetical combination. It is not using GOP.—*Dallas News.*

PEEK URGES DATA ON FOREIGN TRADE.—Head-line. How about less of the data, and more of the trade?—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

A GERMAN has invented a hair-cutting machine. All he has to do is to attach a phonograph to make it perfect.—*Florida Times-Union.*

INSURANCE companies have doubled their rates on private jewels. Why not wrap them in cellophane, where no burglar can get at them?—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

THERE are only two ways for Californians to vote this fall, the issues having been completely sinclairified.—*Los Angeles Times.*

A MEXICAN court has declined to approve a divorce obtained by telephone. What an old-fashioned Mexican court!—*Albany Evening News.*

AN investigator finds that there are many kinds of taxes in this country. The majority of them seem to be back, tho.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

SCENARIO-WRITERS, a film-magazine explains, are always looking for new ideas. Well, now, that's fine. Maybe some day they'll find one.—*Boston Herald.*

LOOKING over the year's record, the Office Philosopher says it's almost as hard to keep bad men in jail as it is to keep good men down.—*Sacramento News.*

A WRITER refers to "a Senator wrapped in his thoughts." Ah, then it is true—the report that one of our Senators is a member of a nudist colony.—*Washington Post.*

THE television-phone, perfected in Germany, will have its amusing aspects. For instance, the composite face when talking over a rural party-line.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

FIE, fie, and fiddlesticks! There is no such thing as equality of sexes. If a man throws a party, and spends too much, it isn't called a social duty.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

IT's beginning to look as if this country now is composed of two classes: Those who are securing relief from the Government, and those who are raising hell about it.—*New Orleans States.*

A Post-Graduate Course in High Finance
—Parrish in the Nashville *Tennessean*

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The Literary Digest

Announces

"THE SPICE OF LIFE"

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It's fun to laugh!

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THE LITERARY DIGEST has given you Topics of the Day and Fun From the Press in the silent movies. Now it presents "The Spice of Life" *in sound pictures.*

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The very cream of the jokes, puns, epigrams, comical misprints and letters, anecdotes, and squibs are culled from thousands of newspapers and magazines every week, some translated from foreign languages. Final selections for inclusion in each "Spice of Life" reel are made with the cooperation of the editors of "The Spice of Life" columns of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Added Feature

"The Spice of Life" introduces something new in the form of delightfully nonsensical spoken dialog in each of the reels. This dialog is presented by "Dr." Rockwell (quack! quack!), one of America's foremost comedy entertainers.

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Altho only a few weeks old, more than three thousand theaters are now playing "The Spice of Life" series. Inquire about it from the manager of your local theater. If he is showing or going to show "The Spice of Life," it is fair to expect that his good judgment will make the entire program equally enjoyable.

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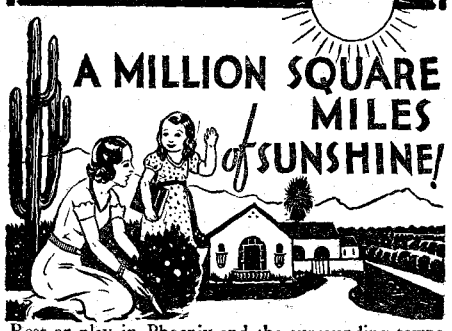

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Side-Lights and Bits of Life From Old China

(Continued from page 16)

here. In Rome, for instance, one catches frequent bits of melody in the streets, male and female voices. In England, the blackbird, the thrush, the skylark, and the nightingale make music. In Southern America, the rich-throated mimic, the mocking-bird, floods the spring and early summer with its inimitable minstrelsy.

A Cry of Lamentation

I have heard neither man nor bird singing in Japan or China. The coolie, to be sure, "sings" perpetually at his labor, but his "song" is a wail, almost a cry of lamentation, to me. Perhaps it is otherwise to him, and to the Orientals, in general, for who shall say what music actually is?

By Burton Holmes. From Ewing Galloway

A Chinese traffic policeman

Maybe it is as the estheticians say beauty is, not at all an objective fact, but a subjective response to objective fact; in other words, purely a sensation within ourselves.

I will say, while on this topic, that if I have not heard in Japan, or China, sounds musical to me, the very worst and most abominable sounds I have heard in the Far East emanated from an American so-called "sound cinema" on the roof of a Japanese hotel. I said to my room boy: "That is awful." "Yes," he replied, "it's hard on the Americans, but the Japanese don't understand."

A Generalissimo's Job

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has a tough job in taking care of the Communists, bandits, and pirates who love to create what Winston Churchill used to call "liveliness" up and down the Chinese countryside, and on Chinese waters.

But he has a tougher job than that. He has a New Life Movement, and one of its objects is to teach the Chinese masses not to spit. Now I fancy every people in the world has this odious habit to a greater or less extent. I know the Americans can not claim to be free from it; their spittoons give them away.

But I must admit that I have been more sorely tried by habitual hawking and spitting in China than I ever was in any other place.

I wish General Chiang victory over all his enemies, and by no means least over the every-day hawkers and spitters who so seriously detract from the fascination of his laborious and beautiful country.

The traditional hospitality of the Bellevue is a subject for reminiscence wherever men gather, the world over. Recent complete modernization in decoration and appointments have added a fresher note to this famous hotel.

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Who Will Win the Mid-Term Elections of 1934?

(Continued from page 10)

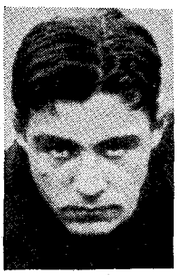
party won the Presidential election of 1928, it did not have a clear-cut victory in both Houses in the previous mid-term election of 1926, winning in this year enough seats to give it a total of forty-eight in the Senate, one less than a majority in a body of ninety-six members, but winning 237 seats in the House of Representatives out of a total of 435.

Democratic Presidents in this period of fifty years lost a majority in the Senate in the mid-term elections three times, namely, 1886, 1894, and 1918. The Presidents concerned were Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson, the only Democratic Presidents since the Civil War during whose Administrations mid-term elections have been held. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the only other Democratic President since the Civil War, will face a mid-term election for the first time this November. President Cleveland lost a majority in the House in the election of 1894, and President Wilson lost a majority in the House in 1918.

VOTE FOR INFLATION
VOTE FOR INFLATION
VOTE FOR INFLATION

Bloodless Revolution on the Gridiron

A Crown Is Carried Across the Continent, Exiled Emperors Plot Comebacks, Coaches and Graduate Business Managers Push the Player-Pawns, and No Blood Is Shed—Yet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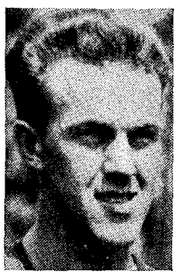
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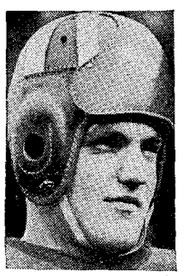
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Captains and stars, the pawns in the game in the early weeks: (Left to right) Captain Vairo of Notre Dame; Captain Curtin of Yale; Captain Hill of Dartmouth; Captain Patterson of Chicago; Captain Gundlach of Harvard; and Star Borries of the Navy

THERE was a day when American football was a relatively simple sort of slaughter: One had good legs, a strong back, a thick skull—in short, one was a man—else one died for Yale, or Harvard, or Princeton. It was then that the Big Three held the Balance of Power. That was football's Feudal Period.

The game then went through its "Industrial Revolution," the divine right of the Big Three was revoked, and a new titled triumvirate stalked the gridiron—Pittsburgh, Southern California, and Notre Dame. The history of the game became the hysteria of the game.

But football, along with every other phase of American life, has been plunged into a bloodless revolution. Branded "Tories," Notre Dame, Southern California, Michigan, Georgia, were all pushed from their pedestals. It will be interesting to see if football, the "big business," will survive its New Deal.

Of the Old Order, Pittsburgh hangs on in the East as Minnesota does in the Middle West, Princeton and Columbia have staged comebacks so astounding as to merit Senatorial investigation. But more interesting, more significant, is the rise of the small colleges—the Forgotten Men of football.

Up and coming young football graduates, most of them Rockne's pupils, have been scouring every neck of the woods during the last few years for small colleges in need of a coach. They staked claims at such outposts of the game as St. Mary's, Santa Clara, Michigan State, Duquesne.

They routed out home talent at such places as the University of Texas. Jack Chevigny turned that trick at Texas. He whipped a rugged lot of boys into one of the best teams in the country, and then took it back home to Notre Dame to show the nation that he had made good. And he had—for himself and for the Southwestern Conference. Coupled with the victory of Rice over Purdue, the Texans' upset of Notre Dame has dropped Southwestern football square in the spot-light. When Texas and Rice fight it out next Saturday, a lot of fans in California and Maine will follow the game—and a lot of graduate managers will start trying to book intersectional games with Texas teams; that's all a part of the game and the gate.

Napoleons Plot on Elbas

Football's exiled emperors took the tip from the pioneering youngsters. Amos Alonzo Stagg, "too old" to coach at Chicago, went out to the College of the Pacific. His team has held Southern California to one touchdown, and lost to California by one small point this season. It must have warmed his heart! And "Pop" Warner moved in at Temple, where his team has started off the season with two walloping wins and a tie with Indiana. "Biff" Jones, who ran the Army in the boom days, has pitched camp down at Louisiana State, where his team this season has tied Rice and Southern Methodist. He soon will have a following as big as Huey Long's.

The new rules have helped young pioneers and old-timers unseat the vested rulers. The pass has been loosened up with a new ball and permission to throw it more often and in more places. But, to date, no team has taken full advantage of the leniency of the lawmakers. The pass is still a weapon to be used in a pinch. It is not yet a fundamental part of the American game as it is in the Rugby game. No coach has yet realized that for drawing a tackler out of the play, a lateral pass is far more effective than an interfering back—that's why there is no interference in Rugby and that's why Rugby is a more open game.

In the wild swirl of coaches and colleges "on the make," the players are lost. The game has no Cagles, no Granges, no Booths, no "Dizzy" Deans. All the color is in the coaches. There was a time when the name of the college was bigger than the name of the coach—thirty years ago at Yale, for instance. But how many people in New York City ever heard of St. Mary's before "Slip" Madigan went out there to produce a team, and then bring it all the way East to pack the Polo Grounds?

That game between St. Mary's and Fordham last Saturday was an excellent example of the way a coach can work his way up in football. Jim Crowley started up the ladder as coach at Michigan State—Charley Bachman is out there now, climbing up the same route. Crowley has reached his peak at Fordham. He has won a national following that got him elected, by popular vote of football fans, to the coaching staff of the college All-Stars who tied the Chicago Bears before this season opened. And the graduate manager, an increasingly im-

Acme Newspictures

Power from the Pacific: (Left) A trio of Stanford backs—Bobby Grayson, Frank Alustiza, and "Bones" Hamilton; (Right) St. Mary's Galloping Gaels—Nichelini, Kellog, Fiese, and Schrieber—spear-head of the attack against Fordham last Saturday

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portant figure in football, cooperated perfectly. Look at the Fordham schedule: St. Mary's, Southern Methodist, Tennessee, West Virginia, Purdue.

Fordham was among the leaders who were pushed out of the list of undefeated teams last Saturday—"little" St. Mary's did it. But Fordham found company among the other undefeated leaders who were upset: "Buzz" Borries led the Navy in trampling on Columbia; Minnesota won "the game of the week" over Pittsburgh; "Biff" Jones's Louisiana State tripped Arkansas; Holy Cross humbled Harvard; Alabama toppled Tennessee; Centenary topped Texas with a field-goal; and Wisconsin and Colgate wound up the list of prominent casualties among the "undefeated."

Michigan State, Rice, Iowa State, Army, Duke, Dartmouth, and Chicago stormed on toward national honors, safely past another Saturday. Princeton barely squeezed by—as did Tulane, California, and Stanford.

Several teams have found their stride after an early stumble—Yale's crushing win over Brown, for instance. Southern Methodist, Purdue, Nebraska, and Notre Dame likewise pulled back among the leaders in the race back to the "Boom Days" of the game.

There still is the ever-present threat that the game's New Deal will be forced to surrender to the "Big Business" interests, that the Old Order will return. But last Saturday's games fanned the season to such a fever-heat, glowing with the fine, laughing fury of youngsters smacking into each other because they love it, cracked bones and all, that one is tempted to forget that the whole splendid spectacle might possibly be studiously staged to pay off the stadium mortgage and a coach's salary. One is prompted to be thankful that a bunch of coaches thought up football; that because of football, America doesn't need a Mussolini's military training for "kids," to keep American youth full of fighting spirit.

Sports Calendar

Football

November 3

Purdue *vs.* Chicago at Chicago.

Army *vs.* Illinois at Urbana.

California *vs.* Santa Clara at Berkeley.

Washington *vs.* Oregon State at Seattle.

Columbia *vs.* Cornell at Baker Field, New York City.

Dartmouth *vs.* Yale at New Haven.

Harvard *vs.* Princeton at Cambridge.

Southern Methodist *vs.* Texas at Austin.

Fordham *vs.* Tennessee at Polo Grounds, New York City.

Tulane *vs.* Mississippi at New Orleans.

Georgia Tech. *vs.* North Carolina at Atlanta.

Michigan *vs.* Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Stanford *vs.* U.C.L.A. at Los Angeles.

Notre Dame *vs.* Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

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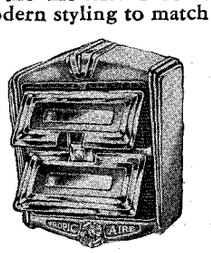

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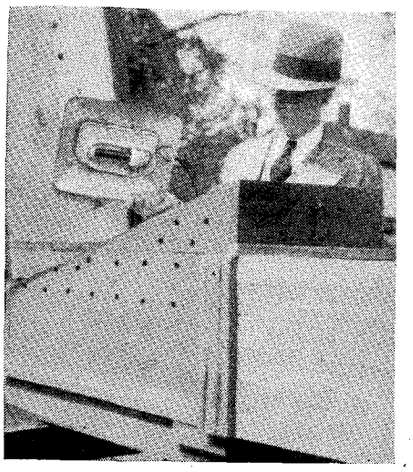
A School for Game-Bird Management

The Scientific Procedure for Artificially Rearing Quail No Longer Is a Closed Book—Game Conservation Institute Trains Students

By Lincoln A. Werden



© Courtesy *Field & Stream Magazine*

A brooder-heater

Some people like to eat quail on toast. That is, those who have had the opportunity of sampling this delicacy. Unfortunately, this native game-bird is a stranger where most American dinners are served, except occasionally at a festive board where hunters gather.

But even the average sportsman who likes to flush his coveys of bob-whites in the fall when the open season is at hand, knows that more than one brace of quail on a day's shooting-trip often may prove a rarity.

The scarcity and steady depletion of quail, and other game-birds, has been the cause for wide-spread alarm. One of the tasks confronting State conservation departments, game-farms, and sportsmen's organizations has been to stem the unfavorable tide of destruction, and, by artificial methods, rear birds which will thrive, and live when they are liberated into their natural habitats.

Large-Scale Production

An important step in the drive to replenish the supply of quail was the introduction of large-scale production methods. Unheard of several years ago, an electric brooder which can house 250 fluffy, brown, spirited quail from the day they are born until they are seven weeks old has helped to revolutionize the old rearing-system.

The actual scientific procedure toward artificially rearing quail no longer is a closed book. A special school, the Game Conservation Institute, where research has been conducted in conjunction with a general program of game-farm management, is in the little town of Clinton, New Jersey, thirty-five miles from Trenton. From the educational standpoint, it is unique, being the only school of its kind in the United States.

There one may register for the two-year course which fills the student's hours with ample practical work, as well as text-book theories. On a 1,600-acre tract (twice the size of New York's Central Park) where thousands of quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, and wild turkey cover the landscape, the pupils rise at six o'clock each morning, and are working in the huge rearing-fields and pens before most college students are out of bed.

While the Game Conservation Institute is concerned highly with the birds, it also is interested in the men and women it seeks to train for the job of game-farm supervision.

Getting a first-hand taste of rural life, seeing quail peck through their shells to a glimpse of the world after twenty-four days in the incubator-trays, sterilizing brooders to receive the young birds, learning the correct feeding-methods, and the protection of game-birds from countless diseases and predators, the students work hard and generally sleep soundly after retiring at ten o'clock.

During the winter session the program is changed, when most of the outdoor tasks are over. Class-room studies, lectures, laboratory work take the important share of the day's time, altho the birds always must be fed, and, in rain, or storm, the students tend to these vital chores. The chief form of athletics at the school is basket-ball, for when spring and summer roll around, the students are too busy to devote any time to baseball.

A New Field Is Opened

The course of study at the Institute, founded four years ago by men prominent in the conservation movement in this country, is carried out in a comprehensive fashion.

This year the Institute, whose candidates are recommended, and then selected to meet present facilities limiting the enrolment to thirty, has added three members of the Rutgers University faculty to the teaching staff, and intends to widen its scope to assume a definite place in the educational world.

No tuition is charged and the subjects studied include agronomy, forestry, predator control, game-bird feeding, diseases, and botany.

In this country, prospects for assisting State game departments, organizations, and private individuals make the outlook for future employment in this service extremely bright.

The growing realization by the public that conservation of forests and wild life go hand in hand necessitates a demand for men who are trained in those fields.

© Courtesy *Field & Stream Magazine*

Quail on a feeding-ground

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Science and Deduction Checking Kidnap "Racket"

While Bruno Richard Hauptmann waited last week in the Bronx County Jail for the outcome of New Jersey extradition proceedings, Department of Justice operatives were trying near-by to pierce family secrecy over the three-day disappearance of Louis Esposito, twenty-three-year-old son of a junk-dealer.

In Detroit, Edward Lickwala had been sent on his way to ten years in Leavenworth within twenty-four hours after his arrest for writing to Edsel B. Ford that he was "on the spot," and that if he wanted to live it would cost him $5,000.

Across half the country agents were tracking down erratic Thomas H. Robinson, Jr., following the return of Mrs. Berry Stoll to her Louisville home for $50,000 ransom after six days captivity in Indianapolis.

This became the Department's thirty-second extortion or kidnaping case since the passage, two years ago, of the "Lindbergh Law," making abduction involving interstate conspiracy or transportation of the victim a Federal crime.

There had been seventy-four convictions, two lynchings, three suicides, and two murders. Fifteen persons were in custody or awaiting trial. Only the abduction of six-year-old June Robles in Tucson, Arizona, last April remained a complete mystery.

Silent Witnesses

These investigators have turned repeatedly to the silent witnesses of the written word and the latent finger-print.

Finger patterns remain constant through life, no two are identical. Albert S. Osborn's scientific investigation of questioned documents has shown him that the mathematical probability of two complete handwritings being identical is one in something more than every sixty-eight trillions.

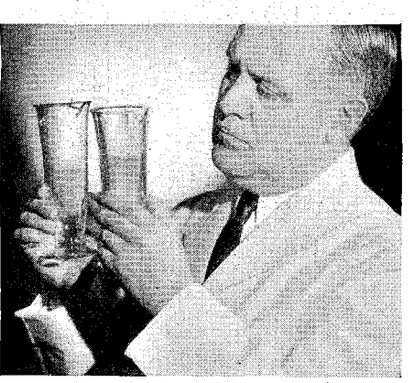
In the famous Dreyfus Affair of 1894, David N. Carvalho found that the treasonable document which sent Capt. Alfred Dreyfus to Devil's Island was a forgery, and, thus, was instrumental in restoring him to the respect of France.

With William J. Kinsley, Carvalho helped convict Albert T. Patrick of the murder of William M. Rice, in 1900, when he found that the signatures on the $10,000,000 Rice will must have been traced, since no man ever writes exactly the same way twice.

Experts, who are scornful of character-reading through penmanship, recognize in handwriting a hundred little differences not apparent to the layman. Shading, rhythm, erasures, alinement, spacing, pressure, create for them an entity as distinctive as the human face.

Pen, ink, paper, and typewriters—from Sherlock Holmes to Philo Vance, in fact as well as fiction—have betrayed the writers in suicides, murders, disputed wills, and divorces. Suspects required to write on until fatigue made them drop disguises have betrayed themselves. Almost imperceptible idiosyncrasies have saved others. Men have been known to repudiate honestly their own writing, or to acknowledge as their own the penmanship of another.

A GREAT NEW ADVANCE IN TREATING *Acid Indigestion*



For Fussy Stomachs Due to Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Gas . . . People Now Eat an Antacid Mint

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PEOPLE who suffer with distressing symptoms of acid indigestion such as heartburn, gas, sour stomach, a feeling of fullness after meals, can now take advantage of a greatly improved way to relieve these annoying conditions.

Even healthful fruits and vegetables may cause stomach distress due to acids and fermentations they contain.

Many people heretofore have mixed up and drunk strong water soluble alkalies in an effort to get temporary relief. For a long time physicians have known that such alkalies taken in strong concentration had serious disadvantages. Alkalosis might eventually be caused, if the habit were kept up. Kidney trouble might be developed. And last but not least, soluble alkali taken into the stomach could change the normal state of the stomach juices, actually slowing up digestion, instead of helping it.

After-eating distress may now be relieved without resorting to strong water soluble alkalies.

A new and effective kind of relief is found in a new antacid mint called TUMS. TUMS contain an antacid compound soluble only in the presence of acid. When the acid condition is corrected the remainder passes on undissolved, inert and without affecting the blood and kidneys. Thus TUMS act as a buffer, neutralizing the excess acid in the stomach but not changing it into an alkaline condition. They do not retard digestion and are far safer than soluble alkalies, as they produce no irritation.

Try TUMS. They come in a convenient little roll so you can carry them with you always. Munch 3 or 4 after meals or whenever distressed. Any time that you are feeling not quite up to par, eat 2 or 3 of them. You may be surprised at the improvement. They are delightful, just like candy. Only 10c—at any drug store. (TUMS do not contain soda or any water soluble alkalies.)

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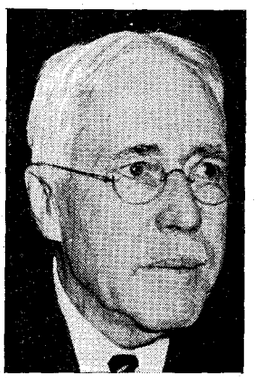
The Regulated Stock Market

Wall Street, Altho Placid, Yet Is Fearful of Short-Selling Rules; The Vanderlip Central-Bank Plan; The Trend of Commodity Prices Is in Doubt

By Robert Winsmore

WITH only a few possibly unsettling regulations still to be announced, the stock market has moved along quietly under Federal control, quite unruffled by once-dreaded regimentation. Perhaps a livelier market, and one enjoying greater public participation in its activities, would have found more difficulty in adjusting itself to the new rules. Present conditions being what they are, however, there has been no visible disturbance. The new margin requirements, while somewhat perplexing, have brought no audible complaints from commission houses.



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Frank A. Vanderlip

Nor has Wall Street's placidity been upset by stern reminders that now it is being closely spied upon. One or two mildly interesting price movements already have been subjected to some sort of SEC inquiry. Through the newspapers, if not otherwise, the Stock Exchange has been warned that SEC detectives in Washington are constantly watching the ticker, hoping to find evidence of market manipulation, preferably by pools.

Wall Street Under Control

This might well be disconcerting if there were any manipulation to detect, especially as one of the anonymous sleuths appears to be a master of his craft. By his own quoted admission he "can spot a pool in twenty minutes, and tell who is operating it in twenty more." That is, in the vernacular, some sleuth! Doubtless it was his like who, in the days of the stock market's unregeneracy, furnished a legion of professional tipsters with their weird knowledge of the plans of countless non-existent pools of that time.

But while not worrying just now about espionage, Wall Street is showing some uneasiness over the SEC regulations which hereafter will govern short selling of stocks. Rumor, perhaps quite unfounded, has produced anxiety by predicting that short sales are to be prohibited unless made at prices well above those at which immediately preceding transactions were made. Since that, in effect, virtually, would ban all such selling, the anxiety is not unnatural.

At present the New York Stock Exchange forbids a short sale at a price lower than that of the preceding transaction. That rule has been highly restrictive since its adoption, has been effectively preventive of bear raiding in the market, has made short selling probably as harmless as it can be, in respect to its effect upon prices. For the SEC authority to go beyond this, and permit the short sale of a stock only at a higher-than-market price virtually would be to prohibit that sale altogether, for it could not be so made except, perhaps, at a time of extraordinary market confusion.

✦ ✧ ✦

Pro and con argument over the desirability of a Federal central bank is scarcely less heated than dispute among the pros over what a Federal central bank should be. There is both radical and conservative opinion as to that, as well as to the major question, and it is becoming rather noisy.

Last week Frank A. Vanderlip again drew public attention to his comprehensive plan for a national bank of issue and rediscount which was ill-treated by a Senate committee last year, presumably because of Administration frowns. No believer in a return to the old gold standard, Mr. Vanderlip holds that managed currency and controlled credit now are essential.

He would set up a Federal Monetary Authority as an arm of the Government, but far removed from political control, and outside influences. It would hold the nation's gold, solely issue, and manage the country's currency, accept no deposits, lend only to the Federal Reserve Banks on the security of their own rediscounts, and at rates which it would fix to control the ebb and flow of credit. It would deal in gold, in the open market, and buy and sell governmental obligations, but only those having short terms.

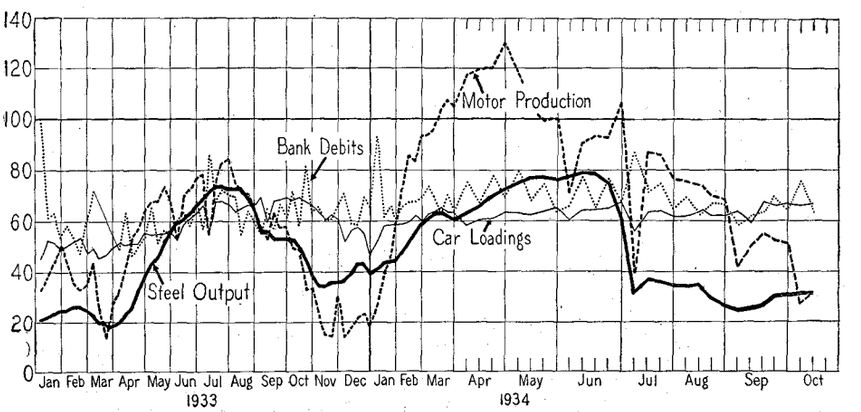
Already familiar to banking interests, the Vanderlip plan has more of their approval than it is politic for them to admit while opposing a central bank of any kind. It is far less radical, far more accordant to efficient European currency and banking systems, than the politically-sponsored central-bank proposals of the season. It represents the ripe judgment of practical experience in the management of the Treasury at Washington, and of the greatest national bank in Wall Street.

Which Way Commodity Prices?

✦ ✦ ✦

Now that renewed manipulation of the dollar's gold content has been made to appear unlikely at this time, Wall Street is not accepting Washington predictions of a still higher commodity-price level without dispute. President Roosevelt made it clear a fortnight ago that a further rise in the level is his purpose, and program. Various Administration spokesmen since have made confident prophecy of early attainment of the goal. In its October report, last week, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics definitely forecast higher markets for most farm products during the autumn months. Nevertheless, many unofficial observers are sharp in dissent.

Standard Statistics, for example, declares that the advance in commodity prices, as a group, probably has reached its peak already. Altho industrial activity is on the up-grade, and will likely continue so for the remainder of the year, it believes that, for a further time, the trend of commodities generally will be toward moderately lower levels. That has been the trend since the end of August.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending October 13

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CUSTER'S LAST RIDE

AGAIN the Sioux were on the warpath . . . and again from Fort Lincoln the veterans of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry rode westward. At their head was Custer . . . young, gallant and courageous.

By his side, for a little way, rode his beloved wife, Elizabeth . . . Long would she remember that last farewell.

Sunday afternoon, June 25, 1876, surrounded on the banks of the Little Big Horn and hopelessly outnumbered, Custer and his brave men fought desperately . . . until all were killed. The news brought sorrow to the nation, and to the women at Fort Lincoln . . .

With foresight and concern for the future of their loved ones, Custer and five fellow officers had insured in the New York Life through a representative in the Dakota Territory. The Company paid $40,000 to their beneficiaries.

* * *

Since 1845, over four billion dollars has been paid to living policy-holders and to beneficiaries, chiefly women and children, by this mutual company. These payments were made under policies most of which would not have been taken except for the earnest efforts of New York Life representatives.

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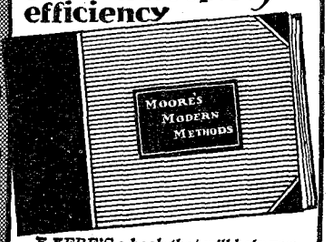

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Preface by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

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Secret Societies, a Balkan Institution

Extremists, Keeping Feuds Alive, Are Believed to Have Assassinated King Alexander of Yugoslavia, for Their Creed Is Terrorism

Intense emotional patriotism, nurtured by underground secret societies, is largely accountable for the recent assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, in the opinion of some Eastern European political observers. Certainly these societies have opposed the dictatorship of the murdered King ever since it came into being in 1929, and have been involved in the deepest of Balkan intrigue and terrorism.

To understand Hrvatski Ustasha, the organization composed, in the main, of Croatians which, it is reported, will claim full responsibility for the assassination, it is necessary to turn to the history of Bulgaria. In 1912, she was the most powerful State in the Balkans. In 1918, shorn of her power and prestige, she was the weakest, after having been forced to stand by and watch Serbia annex Macedonia, in 1913. Altho there has been an attempt in Bulgaria since the *coup* of May, 1934, to destroy the power of the more extreme Macedonian groups, they have continued to keep up a feud with Yugoslavia. The chief objective of Imro (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) is perpetuation of that feud.

Publishers Photo Service

Macedonian shepherd

Imro, which is said to be the model for Ustasha, was formed in 1893 under the leadership of one Ivan Michailov (THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 9), the most detested, adored, and feared man in the Balkan States. Far from being a roving band of marauders, it is a well-organized political entity with its own by-laws and constitution. Its specific aim is the assumption of autonomy for Macedonia, taken in 1913 from Greece by Serbia.

It is so highly secretive that one member of the Imro may encounter a brother Imro without either realizing the membership of the other. They have their own convention in Macedonia, the only meeting-place that is considered legal. Delegates are chosen from the various districts of Macedonia. The conglomeration of ingredients in the "Macedonian Salad" familiar in American restaurants is indicative of the diversity of these districts. At the meetings those meriting honor in their consecration to the "movement" are rewarded, and a full financial report is given.

Voluntary contributions support the organization. The instance of the poverty-stricken old woman who, despite the fact that her father, husband, and brother had died in the service of the organization, resurrected the remaining jewelry, a family heirloom, and sold it to donate her bit, serves to illustrate the loyalty which actuates the members.

Membership also is voluntary. There is no age limit. There are boys of eighteen and men of eighty. Women participate actively. In Bulgaria, a young girl married a Bulgarian officer, but later moved to Skopie, in Serbia, and established herself as a modiste. Altho this was her rightful profession, and she soon became the dressmaker for the wives of Serbian Army officers, she was regarded with suspicion. This did not prevent her from promenading on her day of rest with a gun concealed beneath her dress. When she encountered the particular traitor assigned as her victim, she shot him and turned the gun upon herself fatally. Again, in 1925, a former follower who had proved false to the cause, Ponitza, by name, was killed by the present wife of the fugitive Michailov.

America Once Involved

Every act committed in the name of Imro is duly reported to the League of Nations. Even the United States has figured in the controversy, through no design of its own. Several years ago, the official in charge of the American Consulate in Bulgaria was visited by a man who, upon entering the office, inquired as to the ownership of the building. Being told that it was the property of the United States, he whipped a gun from his pocket and shot himself. A search of the contents of his clothes revealed his will, appointing the American Consul his executor, and directing him to sell the dead man's property, take the money, and give it to the Imro movement. Altho the money eventually went to the Bulgarian Government, the suicide had chosen the most dramatic means he knew to further the movement.

By this fervent organization, and by its offshoot, Ustasha, King Alexander, it is alleged, has been doomed since the day of his *coup d'état* in 1929. According to an informant whose identity can not be revealed, before the *coup* the populace might have regarded the King as nothing more than a figure-head, but, when he made himself dictator, he automatically accepted the responsibility for all the oppressions deemed necessary to nationalize Yugoslavia. It is said that he was found guilty by "courts of justice" in both societies, and sentenced to death.

European observers have attributed the existence of these, and other terrorist groups, in large part, to the ruthless suppression of minorities in Eastern and Central Europe, which the treaties following the World War were designed to wipe out, but did not. They predict that the societies will continue to flourish until the late Alexander's policies of subordinating racial traditions to nationalization of Yugoslavia are altered radically.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Government Medicine

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have been impressed by the accuracy of the straw votes which have been taken by THE DIGEST from time to time, and I would like to suggest a new subject which is of vital interest to hundreds of thousands of the American people: the question of obtaining needed and adequate medical and surgical attention.

It is well known that the majority of the doctors are not making a living, or are but barely getting by. Here is medical work that should be done, but the doctor is not able to do it; he is financially incapacitated.

I would like to have THE DIGEST ask the 160,000 doctors:

1. Are you making a good living?
2. Would you be willing to accept a government salary, and quit private practise?
3. What do you consider an adequate salary for a respectable living?
4. Would you be willing to become a unit in a medical organization?
5. Do you consider preventive medicine of greater public benefit than the system now practised?
6. Do you believe fewer operations would result under such a system?
7. Do you believe that the public would be better served under such a system?
8. Do you believe that maternity cases as a total would receive better attention?
9. Do you believe the plan would succeed if the country was divided into small health districts with a doctor in charge of each district?

There are whole counties in North Dakota, Montana, and South Dakota in which there is no doctor. The collections, which are always bad with the doctors, became so deplorable that the doctors were forced to move out, but the people need medical aid worse than they ever did. Drought is followed by famine, or near-famine, and undernourished people are in greater need of medical aid than the ones who have plenty to eat, adequate clothing, and are well-housed in heated buildings.

I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to put this appeal before public health men, who need not sign their names. I know many medical men who are firmly of the opinion that government medicine is on the way, and who privately agree that it is the only thing which will bring medical relief to *all* the people, who, in public, proclaim strongly against it as it means "regimentation," and "army" methods. And yet what have we in every big business, or in any big factory or department store, but regimentation? Big enterprises can not be run in any other way. Why balk at the name when the health of the people demands attention, and demands it now?

HERBERT B. WENTZ, M.D.

Elkins, Arkansas.

Naval Officers on Steamships

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Regarding the article in the issue of October 13, "Putting Naval Officers on American Steamships."

The presence of a naval officer would no doubt have the proper psychological effect on passengers, if they were sober enough to recognize him, but, on the other hand, would it help the officer himself, educationally, to be placed in contact with a ship-load of drunken passengers on a "spree-cruise"?

You greatly underestimate the education and mental equipment of our naval officers.

ROBERT HEMPSTEAD.
(U. S. N. retired.)

Media, Pennsylvania.

Youth and Doctor Butler

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In criticizing Doctor Butler's article in the October 13 issue, with all due respect to his greater knowledge of the world, I wish to state the following which I believe to be true:

Compulsory Automobile Insurance

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST—Sir:—Let us try to arouse the public to the injustice of the lack of automobile liability insurance. One of my dear ones was struck and maimed for life by an automobile uninsured and owned by a pauper; the victim was the only bread-winner of a large family, and no redress of any kind could be effected. Why do we tolerate such injustice? Compulsory insurance for all vehicles is the only solution. Joseph Telesca.
Corona, New York.

I do not believe that youth is becoming vulgar, or losing any true value of character, but that the struggle to-day is harder for all. Should youth be blamed for reverting to nature's more primitive laws when the environment has changed? Particularly when that more rugged environment has, to a great extent, been caused by the collapse of artificial and hypocritical culture, and people.

Some may be shocked when we say what we mean, and mean what we say, but, without reading Shakespeare, it still is fundamental honesty; and the best for a struggle in anything but a Utopian civilization.

A READERS' CLUB MEMBER.

Philadelphia.

"Our Incongruous Spelling"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Many seem to assume that our incongruous spelling was handed direct from Heaven to Adam, or to Moses, but, attempt to read your Chaucer and note how great have been the changes since his day, and note that further changes of like amount would bring us to fonetic spelling.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, some months ago, published the statement that fonetic spelling would save $600,000 in the annual cost of printing in this country. This is but the smallest item of savings. It would save each child a full year in learning to read, another year in making the eighth grade, another year in the college course, to say naught of continued savings throughout his entire life.

How do you pronounce the name of Mr. Brough? Ask five men, and get five entirely different answers. Compare this with Esperanto, or even with Spanish spelling. There when you have learned the alfabet you spell correctly every word you hear and pronounce, the words you see. There is no way to spell or pronounce but the correct way—no silent letters and none with perverted sound.

The alfabet is ready; if we were not foolishly conservative it might be universally adopted in a month. But we are conservative; adoption is painfully slow, but certainly sure, by evolution, rather than by revolution. THE LITERARY DIGEST helped us some, assuring us tho and thru. Chemists helped some when they said abolish ph in all chemical terms, and write sulfur when that is what you mean.

Another monstrosity and meaningless combination of letters remains. Can not THE LITERARY DIGEST lead in abolishing this? It is gh, which letters ought never to appear side by side in any word in our language. They are senseless, soundless, meaningless (unless they mean f, then write f) or they may indicate the long sound of a preceding vowel; then use a long i and write siz not sighs.

Grand Ledge, Michigan. DANIEL STRANGE.

In for a Nice Long Visit
—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

New Jokes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—So R. C. O'Brien wants THE DIGEST to print some new jokes! Well, well, how quaint! Doesn't he know that there are no new jokes under the sun, and haven't been for years? As Sir William S. Gilbert wrote many years ago:

"Quixotic is his enterprise, and hopeless his adventure is,
Who seeks new jocularities that never have been said;
The world has joked incessantly for over fifty centuries,
And ev'ry joke that's possible has long ago been made!"

I do not think that the world could survive any new jokes. The old ones always go best, and are the only ones that the people will laugh at, because they are used to them.

Grand Rapids, Michigan. HENRY SCHMIEL.

Cuba's Strike

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of October 13, on page 6, under the heading "Cuba's General Strike," you have made statements at variance with the facts. Excerpts from the article follow:

". . . The 'United Front' of utility workers decided to strike against the Government's return of properties to the American-owned Cuban Electric Company. . . .

"This one (strike) was said to be in sympathy with forty-nine employees of the Cuban Electric Company, who were excluded from their jobs—by workers as well as by executives—under a settlement of a long-pending dispute."

1. The "United Front" of utility workers did not decide to strike against the Government's return of properties to the American-owned Cuban Electric Company for the reason that these properties are, and have been, since February 3, 1934, in the unrestricted possession of the Cuban Electric Company.

2. The Cuban Electric Company has not excluded forty-nine employees either through workers, or executives, "under a settlement of a long-pending dispute." The Cuban Electric Company has not now, and never has had, any dispute concerning the reemployment of forty-nine employees.

JAMES S. CARSON.
Vice-President,
American & Foreign Power Co., Inc.

New York City.

[In the dispatch referred to "Cuban Electric Company" should have read "Cuban Telephone Company." The error was due to a mistake made by a news-distributing organization.—Editor.]

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Mild Thirst.—FROSH—"Ginger ale."

WAITER—"Pale?" "No, just a glass."—*Green Griffin.*

Still Hungry?—"Let me off at the next stop, conductor. I thought this was a lunch-wagon."—*Life.*

Let Me See.—An American film actress was applying for a passport.

"Unmarried?" she was asked.

"Occasionally," she answered. —*London Opinion.*

Unscrupulous Nature. — "You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist.

"Yes," said the aviation expert. "I think its steering-gear infringes one of my patents."—*Des Moines Register.*

So Much Time Wasted.—MISTRESS—"Did you enjoy your day at the seaside, Mary?"

MARY—"No, I didn't, mum, all the picture 'ouses was full, so we 'ad ter wander around the beach, and watch the ships all day."—*Border Cities Star.*

That's One Way of Putting It. —VICAR—"I was grieved to hear your husband has gone at last."

MRS. BLACK—"Yes, 'e 'as, sir, and I only hope 'es gone where I know 'e ain't."—*The Herald (Glasgow).*

Just Curiosity.—LADY (visiting prisoner in his cell)—"And what brought you here, my good man? Was it drink?"

PRISONER—"Lumme, no, ma'am! Fancy me mistaking this place for a pub."—*The Evening Standard (London).*

In Plain English.—PASTOR JONES—"Brethern, we mus' do somethin' to remedy de status quo."

DEACON—"Brother Jones, what am de status quo?"

PASTOR—"Dat, brother, am Latin for de mess we's in."—*Northwestern Jeweler.*

Share-the-Work.—The teacher was having her trials, and finally wrote the mother: "Your son is the brightest boy in my class, but he is also the most mischievous. What shall I do?"

The reply came duly: "Do as you please, I am having my own troubles with his father."—*Kansas City Star.*

Parable of the Fishes.—Coming home one Sunday afternoon with a string of trout, Robbie was suddenly confronted by the local minister. There was no way of escape, but the boy rose to the occasion. Going up to the minister, he said: "Minister, d'ye see what thae troots got for nabbin' worms on Sunday?"—*Bystander (London).*

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"No, that's not it. I meant the one of me standing by the summer-house."

—*Punch* (London)

Right!—"What's that I smell?" inquired the lady from the city as she sniffed the country air.

"That's fertilizer," answered the farmer.

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," assented the farmer.—*Wise Cracks.*

A Little Less of Something.—HE—"You are always wishing for what you haven't got."

SHE—"Well, what else can one wish for?"—*Toronto Globe.*

It's a Tight Game.—CO-ED (at baseball game)—"Oh, look, we have a man on every base!"

ANOTHER CO-ED—"That's nothing, so has the other side."—*Providence Journal.*

Well on Their Way.—HUSBAND—"One more payment and the furniture's ours."

WIFE—"Good! Then we can throw it out and get some new stuff."—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Be Good Reading, Tho.—A dictionary of golfing terms is to be published. If it's complete it will be banned.—*The Humorist (London).*

It's the Fashion.—"Poor old Tomkins has two wives to support now," remarked the cash-order collector to Mrs. Brown the other morning.

"Good heavens!" Mrs. Brown replied. "You don't mean to say he's a bigamist?"

"Oh no. Nothing like that; but his son got married last week."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Pass, Friend.—"Have you the firmness of character that enables a person to go on and do his duty in the face of ingratitude, criticism, and heartless ridicule?"

"I ought to have. I cooked for a camping party last summer."—*Boys' Life.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Plenty of Knee Action.—
Owns Four-Legged Roadster.
—*Head-line in New York City paper.*

Bread and Water.—
Jersey to Extradiet Hauptmann.
—*Head-line in Jackson (Miss.) paper.*

Shiny Nose Research.—
PICCARD AIMS TO STUDY
COSMETIC RAY RADIATION
—*Head-line in Detroit paper.*

Must Have Been Recruiting.—Two hundred birds were released three weeks ago at Valparaiso, Ind., for a practise flight. Only 300 returned to Chicago lofts.—*Chicago paper.*

Wearisome.—For the première, Dance No. 1 by Brahms; "La Gitana," by Kreisler, and "Then I'll Be Tired of Kreisler, and "Then I'll Be Tired of You," by Schwartz. —*Boston paper.*

Is That News?—The cops trailed them a hundred years behind.—*Atlanta (Ga.) paper.*

Is Her Name Polly Andry?—
BRIDE-ELECT IS HONORED
WITH SERIES OF AFFAIRS
BEFORE 22D WEDDING
—*San Francisco paper.*

And Hid the Soap.—Mary McL——, switchboard operator, testified about sixty pickets blocked her bath when she came to work.—*Chicago paper.*

We Refuse to Draw Conclusions.—
FORTY-EIGHT
HENS STOLEN
AT OTISVILLE

Fair and Supper by Ladies' Aid of Church Nets Approximately $145
—*Middletown (N. Y.) paper.*

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Contributors to This Issue

Ben S. Laitin was born in New York City, is twenty-seven years old, and is a recent (1928) graduate of the College of the City of New York. He is an advertising copywriter, and on the staff of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc.

* * * *

George W. Lyon lives in Pittsburgh, and has long been engaged in educational work. For six years he was an instructor in English at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

* * * *

Murray Tynan is a sports-writer for the New York *Herald Tribune*, and specializes in articles on horses and racing. He formerly was on the staffs of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, and the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

* * * *

Reagan McCrary and **Robert Winsmore** are staff writers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Saving America's Elms

The Dutch elm disease, first discovered in this country in 1930, has invaded more than 3,000 square miles in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. Elms will go the way of the chestnut, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, if citizens fail to join forces with the Federal and local authorities now battling with the disease.

Up to September 1, more than 6,500 trees were known to have been infected. Of these, approximately 2,500 have been removed by various agencies, but the others are standing, potential sources of infection to undiseased elms. Elms from seventy-five to 150 years old, which, two weeks ago, showed no external sign of disease, to-day stand dead. Nothing can be done except to remove and burn them.

A diseased tree can not be treated; it must be cut down, and burned, immediately. It is believed that a small beetle, which infests elms, carries the disease from diseased trees to uninfected ones. If diseased and beetle-infested trees are not removed immediately, and burned, the beetles will move to sound trees. Only complete extermination of the disease, in the opinion of Lee A. Strong, chief of the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, will save America's elms.

A Radio "Telephone Line"

Automatic ultrashort-wave radio now links the towns of Green Harbor and Provincetown, Massachusetts, across Cape Cod Bay. An experimental installation has been working there for some time as part of the regular telephone line, it was reported recently by F. F. Merriam, in *The Bell Laboratories Record*. The success of this experiment indicates that ultrashort-wave radio can be used in many places to extend the telephone system where conventional pole lines, or cables, are impractical, said Mr. Merriam.

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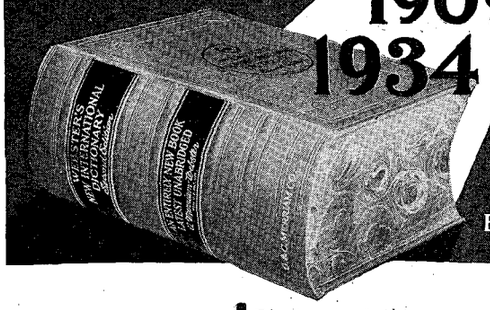

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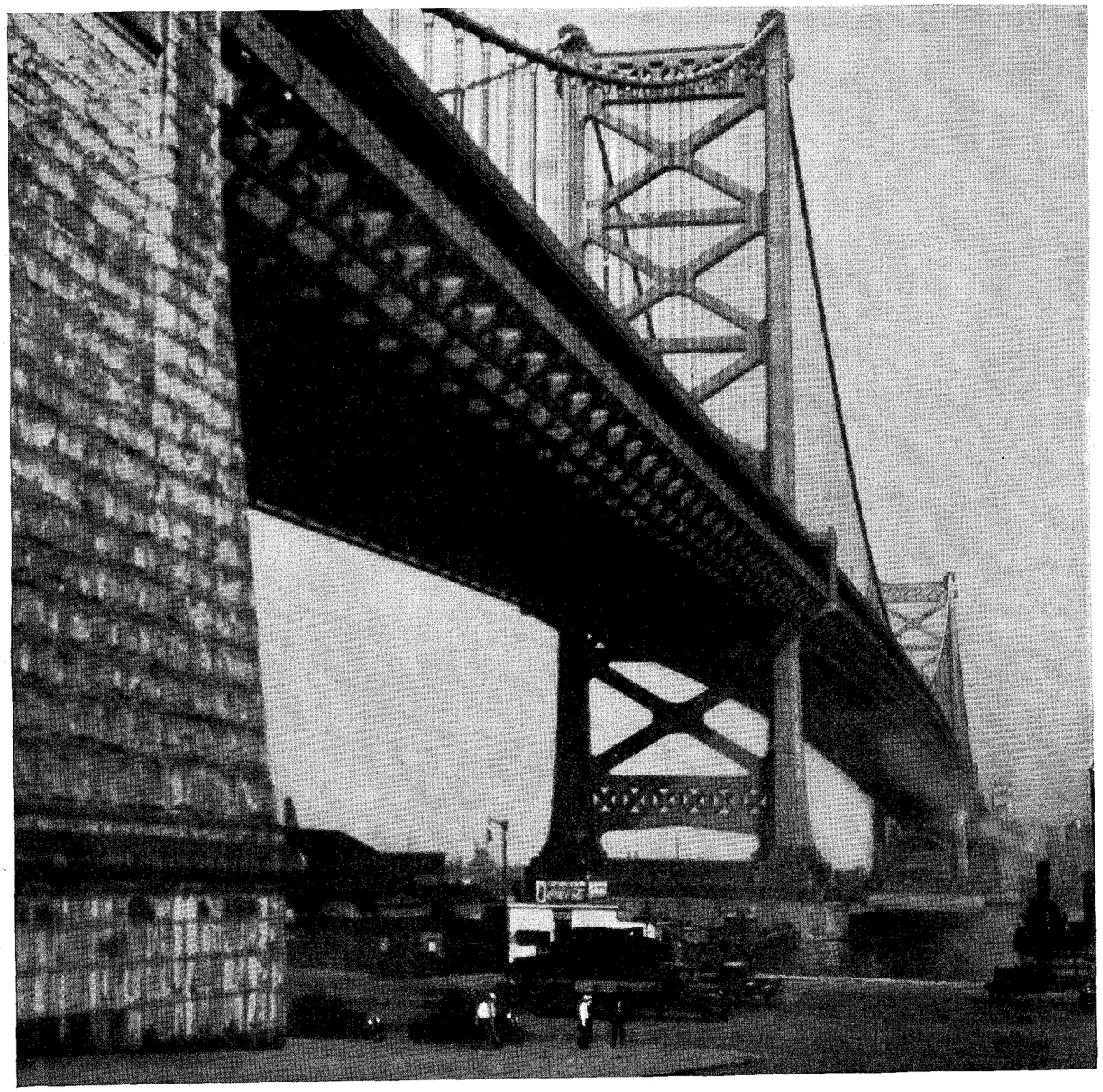

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